"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Clear today, preceded by rain or snow; Tuesday fair and warmer.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,625. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In New York City. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

CONGRESS STARTS RUSH WORK TODAY ON WAR MEASURES; SENTIMENT IN SOUTH AMERICA STRONG FOR ACTION WITH US; KAISER'S RESCRIPT AN ATTEMPT TO STEM THE REFORM TIDE

40,000 CHEER FOR WAR AND RELIGION MIXED BY SUNDAY

Sermons Brought Up to Date to Link the Kaiser with the Devil as an Enemy Alien.

GIFT PLEDGED TO RED CROSS

Freewill Offering, Maybe $100,000, to be Divided Between Y. M. C. A. and Hospitals.

NO CALL FOR TRAIL-HITTERS

Audience, Won at the Start, Always Ready to Applaud When Called On.

The Rev. Billy Sunday hitched a star to his wagon at the opening of his three months' campaign in New York yesterday. He identified himself with the war sentiment and called for loyalty to country as well as service to God. He took occasion at the afternoon meeting, his first in New York, to answer the people who charge him with commercialism by declaring that every cent of the farewell offering that he will receive at the end of this campaign, which it is expected may amount to $100,000, would, after the deduction of perhaps $5,000 to pay his share of the salaries of his helpers, be divided equally between the Red Cross and the army work of the Y. M. C. A.

At the night meeting he concluded his sermon with an appeal to his twenty thousand hearers to join the war for the liberation of the world, and by the time he had finished, he had leaped up on top of his pulpit and was wildly waving a flag with both hands, while every soul in the audience was on his feet cheering. It was a roaring climax to a meeting that had oscillated between patriotism and religion all evening. The combined audiences at day and night meetings totalled 40,000 persons.

The sermon was on "God's Grenadiers," and, as preached elsewhere, has been little more than a call for loyalty, earnestness, and enthusiasm on the part of church members. But it had been brought up to date here and there to meet the situation, and the audience had had more than one chance to cheer for its country earlier in the evening.

It was an audience which, like the audience of the afternon, filled all the 16,000-odd seats in the tabernacle, with the lobbies, which would hold 4,000 or 5,000 more, packed to the last limit of squeezing the police would allow, with men and women standing up and children on their parents' shoulders. Among those on the platform back of Mr. Sunday were the committee which has prepared for the campaign, including John D. Rockefeller, Jr., James M. Speers, William B. Millar, Eben E. Olcott, Arthur M. Harris, Edwin F. Gillies, William Amerman, and many other laymen prominent in religious work, and scores of clergymen. It was an audience that had seen half a dozen recruiting stations within a block of the tabernacle, that had listened to the speeches of women haranguing from half a dozen automobiles for enlistments, for wholehearted support of the war against German militarism. So it was an audience that was looking for a chance to show how it felt about the issues before the country. The first opportunity came when Sunday said:

Patriots or Traitors.

"The soldier who breaks every regulation, yet is found on the firing line in the hour of battle, is better than the God-forsaken mutt who won't enlist, and does all he can to keep others from enlisting. In these days all are patriots or traitors, to your country and the cause of Jesus Christ."

There were more cheers for the flag when he told the story of the relief of the legations in Peking as an illustration of the meaning of enrollment as a representative of God; and others had been given for the Allies at passing remarks also used in illustration. But the audience had cheered just as often and just as loudly at denunciations of Unitarians and the liquor traffic. The climax began when Sunday, referring to recent interviews in which he had been quoted as wanting to wipe out various foreign countries, said:

"I never said either in private or in public that the German nation should be blotted off the map. What I did say and now repeat, is that German imperialism should be blotted off the map. For the German people I have nothing but love, nothing but sympathy, nothing but pity. In these days of conflict I believe you'll find no more loyal, brave or patriotic people beneath the Stars and Stripes than those with German blood in their veins.

"The German people have been blindly led. They have had the doctrine that might makes right and that the end justifies the means inoculated into them for generations. It was the salvation of the German people that led us to enter into this great conflict. What we want is to see them set free from the militarism that has enslaved them for generations.

"Ghastly, hideous, infernal Prussian

Continued on Page 4.

THE GREENBRIER — White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

St. Louis Arrives Here Safely on Return Trip

The American liner St. Louis arrived off Ambrose Channel at 9:04 o'clock last night from Liverpool, with passengers and mails, and will dock at her pier, foot of West Twenty-second Street, between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning.

The St. Louis, first of our armed passenger liners to run through Germany's barred zone, sailed for Liverpool on March 17 with 30 passengers, 3,000 sacks of mail, and 3,300 tons of cargo, and reached England safely on the morning of March 26.

She is commanded by Captain Herbert Hartley. On the return trip she sailed from Liverpool on March 31. Under normal conditions on her regular course the St. Louis would have arrived yesterday morning.

POLICE DISMANTLE WIRELESS STATIONS

Navy Department Orders All Closed Except Those Used by the Government.

MRS. REISINGER EXPLAINS

Servant's Amateur Apparatus on Her Roof Removed by Her Order 15 Months Ago.

Acting under instructions from the Navy Department at Washington, the police yesterday began dismantling all sets of wireless apparatus in this city with the exception of those used by the Government or under the direct supervision of United States officials.

While this campaign was going on Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, of 993 Fifth Avenue, a widow, and daughter of the late Adolphus Busch, the St. Louis brewer, issued this statement:

"The wireless stories published in this morning's papers are pure fabrications and absolutely untrue. There is no wireless or any instrument of this kind on my house or on any building in which I am in any way interested.

"Upward of a year ago I had in my employ a second man sent to me by the same agency from which I have been securing my servants for over twenty years. This man, I was informed, was, while in my employ, attending the wireless school of the Young Men's Christian Association at Eighty-sixth Street to improve his station. Unknown to me, he installed a small wireless apparatus on the roof of my house, such as hundreds of young boys have for practice. As soon as I discovered this apparatus, I prohibited him from using it, and ordered it removed from my roof. This all occurred over fifteen months ago, and about eleven months ago this man left my employ, and I have not heard from him since.

"The assertion that I was in any way implicated in receiving wireless messages of any sort, either for German officials or for any one else, is sheer nonsense or willful misrepresentation."

Harry Sadenwater, a radio instructor at the East Side Y. M. C. A., said last night that Alexander Kagan, the man referred to, had been in his classes two and a half years ago, studying the Summer while the Reisinger family were out of New York. He said Kagan had gained only an elementary knowledge of wireless instruments when he gave up the course.

Adetachment of regulars was sent posthaste yesterday afternoon to Hollis, in the southern part of Queens, after the receipt of a message at Detective Headquarters from some one at the Hollis Field Club that a wireless apparatus was being operated in a mysterious manner in a field adjoining the club property.

At Detective Headquarters it was said later that the understanding was that the plant had been confiscated, but no further information would be given out. There are more than fifty wireless plants in Queens maintained for the most part by amateurs.

All are being dismantled.

Twenty-six rifles were seized by the police yesterday in a saloon in Union Place, Queens. The proprietor of the saloon, Charles Staradowski, explained that they had been used in drills by a group of young Poles, all of whom were

Continued on Page 2.

WILSON'S SPEECH A FACTOR

That and Russian Revolution Consolidated German Progressive Parties.

JUNKERS SAVE ADVANTAGE

Omission of "Equal" Suffrage from Rescript Calculated to Placate Them.

REICHSTAG MAY NOT WAIT

Plan to Defer Reforms Until After the War Conflicts with Public Sentiment.

COPENHAGEN, April 8, (via London.)—The German Emperor's commitment to the reform of the Prussian franchise contained in the rescript to the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, is in effect an attempt to stem the tide of public opinion demanding the immediate introduction of a reform bill. The Emperor, through his rescript, pledges the authority of the throne to some project of reform, thus meeting the objections of the reform element to von Bethmann's policy of postponing such legislation until the end of the war.

The last paragraph of the Emperor's rescript reads:

When millions of our fellow-countrymen are in the field, the conflict of opinions behind the front, which is unavoidable in such a far-reaching change of constitution, must be postponed in the highest interests of the Fatherland until the time of the homecoming of our warriors and when they themselves are able to join in the counsel and the voting on the progress of the new order.

The Chancellor's appeal to delay the work of reform in the interests of internal harmony, it was declared in recent debates in the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet, fell in with the plans of the Prussian conservatives, who are announcing more or less vaguely their readiness to co-operate in an alteration in the Prussian three-class franchise after the war. Despite the Chancellor's appeal, the vote in the Reichstag just before the Easter recess showed an overwhelming majority for the immediate introduction of a reform bill, and it is doubtful if its advocates can be dissuaded even by the imperial pledge.

Omits "Equal" Suffrage.

The imperial rescript is noteworthy for the absence of two of the four adjectives in the classic formula for electoral reform—"universal, equal, secret, direct ballot"—the Emperor committing himself only to the abolition of the three-class franchise and the substitution of a direct, secret ballot. The omission of the word "universal" is not especially significant, as general manhood suffrage already prevails and votes for women are not at present an issue.

But the avoidance of the word "equal" is considered a concession to the conservative pressure and would seem to indicate that von Bethmann's project, which has found the Emperor's approval, is along lines which some of the Conservatives have intimated would be acceptable, namely, for the diluted suffrage in which extra votes would be given for property, educational, and public service and for other special qualifications. The property interests by these additional votes, running as high as five, would be able to save something of the power whereby the Junkers dominated the Prussian Diet, and, through it, the Imperial Government. One suggestion thrown as a sop to patriotic sentiment, was that an extra vote be granted to wearers of the Iron Cross.

The adoption by Prussia of the secret ballot, however, would be a great advantage over the present system. Landholders of the junker class having been able to add to their dominant positions in elections carried on through the three class system by control of the third or lowest voting curia in the country districts, the peasant farmhands not daring to vote openly against candidates of their employers.

For what measure of reform is contained in the imperial rescript Germans may thank the Americans and Russians. President Wilson's message and the Russian revolution brought matters to a head and aligned the Liberal and Moderate forces with the Radicals and Socialists in the movement for immediate reforms, and the Emperor and the Chancellor have been forced to take into serious consideration these strong parties.

Tisza Looks East for Peace.

Talk of peace, as reflected in the German newspapers, is indefinite and uncertain, although rumors of impending

Continued on Page 3.

We regret that we were unable to supply The Sunday Times yesterday to some thousands of persons who applied for it. We, therefore, again call attention to the fact that conditions of paper manufacture make it necessary for those who desire The Times to order it delivered regularly.

German Paper Admits Nation Is Lost if U-Boat War Fails

AMSTERDAM, April 8, (via London.)—The Chemnitz Socialist paper Volkstimme frankly admits that if the unrestricted submarine war should prove a failure Germany is lost.

"We all knew this on the day unrestricted submarine war was announced," adds the paper.

NO WAR STRIKES, LABOR'S PLEDGE

Gompers Promises Full Support of Government During Hostilities.

NO CHANGE IN CONDITIONS

Federation Urges a Defense Council to Safeguard Interests of Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8. — Organized labor has pledged its full and unqualified support to the Government for the duration of the war, and its leaders have promised to use their full influence to prevent any attempt to take advantage of the existing emergency to press the claims of labor for a change in existing industrial conditions. This announcement was made today in a statement issued by the Council of National Defense and signed by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and member of the Advisory Commission of the council, and his fellow-members of the Sub-committee on Labor.

A report made to the council by Mr. Gompers's committee urged both capital and labor to unite in common support of the nation, waiving for the duration of the war any plans for changes in existing labor standards. The report of the committee, numbering on its list prominent executives as well as labor leaders, is regarded here as marking an important step in the efforts of the Government to secure the fullest co-operation from both labor and capital in the struggle.

The full text of the recommendations of Mr. Gompers and his committee follows:

"The defense and safety of the nation must be the first consideration of all patriotic citizens. To avoid confusion and to facilitate the preparation for national defense and give a stable basis upon which the representatives of the Government may operate during the war we recommend:

"(1.) That the Council of National Defence should issue a statement to employers and employes in our industrial plants and transportation systems advising that neither employers nor employes shall endeavor to take advantage of the country's necessities to change existing standards. When economic or other emergencies arise requiring changes of standards, the same should be made only after such proposed changes have been investigated and approved by the Council of National Defense.

"(2.) That the Council of National Defense urge upon the legislatures of the States, as well as all administrative agencies charged with the enforcement of labor and health laws, the great duty of rigorously maintaining the existing safeguards as to the health and welfare of workers, and that no departure from such present standards in State laws or State rulings affecting labor should be taken without declaration of the Council of National Defense that such departure is essential for the effective pursuit of the national defense.

"(3.) That the Council of National Defense urge upon the legislatures of the several States that before final adjournment they delegate to the Governors of their respective States the power to suspend or modify restrictions contained in their labor laws when such suspension or modification shall be requested by the Council of National Defense and such a suspension or modification, when made, shall continue for a specified period and not longer than the duration of the war."

The recommendations were unanimously approved and adopted by the National Council and advisory commission.

The committee headed by Mr. Gompers is composed of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; V. Everit Macy, President of the National Civic Federation, New York City; James Lord, President of the Mining Department, American Federation of Labor, Washington; Elisha Lee, General Manager Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Third Vice President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City; James O'Connell, President Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; A. Parker Nevin, National Association of Manufacturers, New York City; Louis B. Schram, Chairman Industrial Accident Prevention Department, the National Civic Federation, New York City.

GENERAL WOOD TO GO.

War Department Says Orders Affecting Him Have Not Been Changed

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—It was said at the War Department this evening that there was "absolutely no change" in the orders or plans for General Wood's leaving New York.

He will take command of the newly-created Department of the Southeast at Charleston, S. C., on May 1.

VENUS PENCILS—No Work VENUS PENCILS Cannot Do.—Advt.

SOUTHERN NATIONS ROUSED

Combination Against Germany May Follow Brazil's Entry Into the War.

STIRRED BY CUBA'S ACTION

Guatemala, Bordering on Mexico, Has Best Army of Central Republics.

CHILE EXPECTS TO COME IN

Reports of German Reservists Crossing the Mexican Border Found to be Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Early entrance of several of the South and Central American nations into the war against Germany is regarded here as practically certain. Brazil, aroused by the sinking of her steamship Parana, is expected to become a belligerent this week, and it is assumed that her lead will be followed promptly by other countries.

Reports of divided opinion in Argentina have given officials here little encouragement to look for aggressive action by that country.

Active support of the United States by at least two of the five Central American republics, and possibly by four, would not be surprising. Official and unofficial reports that Estrada Cabrera, President of Guatemala, is contemplating seriously a break with Germany have been received. So long as Mexico's course is undefined unusual interest is attached to the position the Central American Governments will take, especially that of Guatemala, controlling the southern frontier of Mexico.

In the event of the development of an unfriendly situation in Mexico, it is realized that Guatemala's rôle would be far from unimportant. President Cabrera has built up what is regarded generally as the most efficient army in Central America, and with it he would be in a position to lend valuable assistance to the United States. Antipathy between the Guatemalans and Mexicans there has existed for years.

Others May Join In.

It is known that earnest efforts have been made by counselors of Cabrera to induce him to enter promptly into the war. If he does place his country in the list, it is expected that Nicaragua will quickly follow, and that the long-standing difficulties between those two countries and Salvador and Honduras may be swept away in a desire to present a united Central America.

An odd situation would be left in the position of Costa Rica. There a new Government has just been installed and has apparently no opportunity of recognition by the United States. Federico Tinoco, who overthrew the Government of Alfredo Gonzales in January, was elected President on April 1. Official notification of his election was received at the State Department yesterday. The country is at peace, but prior to the election and immediately after the overthrow of Gonzales the United States Government announced that it would not recognize the de facto Government and would not recognize Tinoco if elected.

Some anxiety has been manifested in the probable position Tinoco would take, but in case the executives of the other four Central American Governments join in the war, any obstruction Tinoco might set up would be of little consequence.

American officials continue to watch closely every move in Mexico, but little real anxiety remains. It is believed now that German machinations in that country have failed, and that the worst that may be expected from that quarter is a declaration of neutrality.

Investigation by officers of the American Army showed that the reports of German reservists crossing from the United States into Mexico have been exaggerated, and that the total number crossing the Rio Grande since the breaking of relations with Germany up to ten days ago was not more than 100.

PERU FOR UNITED ACTION.

Press Urges Common South American Policy Against Germany.

LIMA, Peru, April 8.—The Peruvian press is of the opinion that the entrance of the United States and Cuba into the war, together with the sinking of the Brazilian steamship Parana, make it imperative for the natives of South America to formulate a common policy.

This program, the newspapers say, must be directed against Germany.

Chileans Expect to Enter War.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 8.—The Chilean people are greatly disturbed by the course of events in Brazil in consequence of the sinking by the Germans of the Brazilian steamship Parana.

The entrace of Cuba into the war and the attitude of Panama have made a deep impression, and in political quar-

Continued on Page 2.

Action by Brazil Waits Only on Result of Official Inquiry Into the Parana's Sinking

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 8.—The President of the republic, Dr. Wenceslau Braz, and Dr. Lauro Muller, the Foreign Minister, have hastily returned from Para to Rio de Janeiro. A council of Ministers was held today, at which the situation with respect to the war was reviewed and discussed. At the conclusion of the meeting the following official note was given out for publication:

"At the meeting of the Cabinet the President, after having explained the situation created by the torpedoing of the steamship Parana and presented the facts relative to this act which have come to the knowledge of the Government, declared himself determined to act with the spirit demanded by national dignity. He added that he awaited only the result of the official inquiry establishing the facts and the circumstances under which the steamer was sunk.

"The Government has instructed the Brazilian Minister to France to proceed urgently with this inquiry, which will be carried on by our Consulate at Cherbourg."

The Commerce and Navigation Company, owner of the Parana, has received a cablegram from the Captain of the steamer from Cherbourg saying that after the vessel was torpedoed she was struck five times by shells. The company has turned the cablegram over to the Government.

Dispatches received from all parts of Brazil describe the agitation caused by the torpedoing of the Parana. Everywhere press opinion demands immediate and energetic action.

Activity prevails in Rio de Janeiro, and special anchorage has been arranged for the German ships in the port. The students have called a meeting for tomorrow to decide what attitude should be adopted in the way of reprisal in face of the German assault.

The League of Allies has adopted a resolution requesting the Brazilian Government to declare war on Germany immediately.

ARRESTS OF SPIES CHECK PLOTTERS

More Teutons to be Jailed, but Washington Finds the Situation Encouraging.

GREGORY CONSULTS WILSON

Espionage Bills Will Be Pressed in Congress — Prisoners Are Taken Throughout Country.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Gratifying reports have been made to the Department of Justice from its agencies in all parts of the country on the behavior of Germans and German-Americans following the declaration of a state of war. While about 100 special arrests have been ordered and others are expected, Attorney General Gregory said tonight that so far the situation was very encouraging.

The Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Warren, in charge of plot investigations, conferred with President Wilson late this afternoon and discussed with him the activities of Germans in the United States and in Central and South America.

As a result of its request that employes of the Government in all parts of the country watch carefully for the activities of German agents, many reports have been received at the Department of Justice, and these are being investigated as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible.

Although some reports have indicated that German spies are employed in the Government service, so far there have been no arrests in this connection. Department of Justice officials would not say tonight whether any were expected.

Protests in large numbers have been made to the Government against the provision of President Wilson's war proclamation forbidding "enemy aliens" from living or trespassing within one-half mile of Government arsenals, navy yards, or other Government property having to do with national defense.

As a result of this situation, it was said tonight, permits might be issued for some exceptions to the general rule in case the Department of Justice was thoroughly satisfied of the reasonableness of requests. Except where permits are granted, however, the rule will be rigorously enforced.

To strengthen the position of the Government in hunting down and prosecuting spies the espionage bills which failed of passage at the last Congress will be pushed vigorously in Congress this week, and every effort made to procure their early enactment. Some changes in the bills have been made.

BOSTON, April 8.—Department of Justice officials brought here today the man known as Dr. Richard W. Kiesling and as Dr. Herbert Kienzle, who was apprehended yesterday at Stockbridge as one of the sixty suspected German conspirators. He was quartered under guard at a local hotel, pending proceedings tomorrow.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Seven men, believed to be connected with German plots, have been taken into custody here by agents of the Federal Government. Among them are three Hindus, employed at the steel works at Gary, Ind. Another was foreman at a large farming machinery plant, and two others were under suspicion because they had taken photographs of important railway structures near Chicago. The seventh was employed by a large packing concern. Federal agents refused to comment on the detention of the men.

YORK HARBOR, Me., April 3.—A German who said he was Frank Spikehorn, formerly of Baltimore, was arrested here today on suspicion after maps of the coast with marginal notes in German and a notebook filled with writing had been found in his possession. He was locked up to await an examination by Federal officials, who are expected here from Boston tomorrow. The man said he was 22 years old and had been in this

Continued on Page 2.

BANKER KILLED BY PICKET'S SHOT

John Dering of Callicoon, N. Y., Hit by Soldier's Bullet While Sitting in His Home.

AIMED AT THREE PROWLERS

Private Kelly, Recruit of the 71st, So Explains Tragedy—Off His Post, Others Say.

Special to The New York Times.

CALLICOON, N. Y., April 8.—John Dering, a banker and business man of this city, was accidentally shot and killed by a sentry of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, here last night. Private John Kelly, who was on guard duty near the home of Dering, is under arrest at the headquarters of the company pending investigation of the shooting by the military authorities and District Attorney Henry F. Gardner.

Mr. Dering was seated in his library at 6:30 o'clock on Saturday night, at his home on High View Terrace, when the bullet entered between sill and door, passed through the top of a table, and struck Dering in the side and passed out through his back. The bullet struck against a wood casing on the side of the room and dropped to the floor. Mr. Dering died six hours afterward.

Private Kelly, who is a recent recruit, admitted he had fired, but insisted he had aimed at a prowler who had run when ordered to stop. The District Attorney does not question the apparent fact that the shooting was accidental, but he does doubt Kelly's version of it. that he had fired from a point where he was stationed as a guard. Six persons, two women and four men, told the District Attorney that Kelly could not have fired the shot from the place where he says he was standing.

The Dering home is situated on a terrace thirty-five feet above the roadway, and had the soldier fired, as he says he did, from the guardpoint, the District Attorney's informants said, the bullet would have entered the second floor of the house instead of the first floor, where Mr. Dering was sitting. These persons contended to the District Attorney that Kelly was off his post, and that his rifle must have been discharged accidentally, point-blank at the side door of the house, indicating that he must have been on the oposite side of the house to that which he said faced him from where he stood.

Mr. Dering was 50 years old. He leaves a wife and four children.

Hear Kelly Fired at Prowlers.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK INFANTRY, U. S. A., IN NEW YORK STATE, April 8.—It has been reported to headquarters that the bullet which killed John Dering in his home at Callicoon last night was fired by a sentry to halt three men who had approached the picket's post. Other details of the shooting are lacking.

Major Wells and several of his officers have been instructed to attend the inquest and report immediately all the facts to Colonel Bates. Nothing had been received from Major Wells late tonight, and from this fact it is believed the inquest is still in progress.

Colonel Bates characterized the shooting as "a very unfortunate thing, but something that is bound to happen as long as persons persist in drawing sentries' fire."

Colonel Bates was deeply affected by the tragedy, but he was emphatic in saying that until the public understood that the word of a sentinel was law in war time, the regulations that require a picket to halt all entry into prohibited territory would be continued to be enforced to the letter.

Late yesterday Philip Yuengst, a private in Company M, stationed some forty miles west of headquarters, was stricken with appendicitis. Word was flashed to Major Lucius Salisbury, commanding the Medical Corps, and he arranged for a special train of one car to go down and bring the sick man here. Arriving, he was rushed to the local

Continued on Page 2.

NATION OPENS ITS PURSE

Washington Predicts the Greatest Outpouring of Funds in World's History.

TO HOLD TWO BILLIONS

Administration Will Keep Two-fifths of Bond Issue as Emergency Fund.

DECIDE ON NEW TAXES

Leaders Plan to Raise $1,750,000,000 in First Year by Direct Imposts.

National Income of the U. S. Has Reached $50,000,000,000

The $5,000,000,000 bond issue proposed by the Government would amount to not more than about one-tenth of the estimated national income of the United States last year. Here are some figures which help to throw light on the ability of the United States to provide a vast sum for war expenditures:

Annual national income	$50,000,000,000
Total bank resources	35,000,000,000
Individual deposits	24,000,000,000
Cash held by the banks	2,500,000,000
Total gold stock in the country	3,000,000,000
Available additional commercial credits on basis of present cash holdings	6,000,000,000

If the proposed financing were done in installments of $1,000,000,000, each issue would be equal to only 2 per cent. of the estimated national income.

WASHINGTON, April 8. — Congress will meet again tomorrow, after a two-day recess, to begin its task of furnishing the executive branch of the Government with men and money to fight the war with the German Government. Probably its first act will be the passage of legislation authorizing the issuance of bonds for five billions of dollars, three billions of which will serve as the basis for credit to the Entente Allies.

A bond issue resolution will be introduced in the House from the Ways and Means Committee either tomorrow or on Tuesday. No great opposition is looked for even from pacifist members, who are expected, now that war has been declared, not to interfere with its successful prosecution. Similar legislation will not appear in the Senate until the House has acted, because such measures cannot originate there under the Constitution.

Less opposition is expected in the Senate than in the House, and unless predictions are far afield, the authorization for the bonds will be made before the end of the week. Any attempts to filibuster could be met by resort to the Rules Committee in the House and the closure rule the Senate adopted in February to expedite passage. Dilatory tactics might delay the legislation beyond the week, but could not be effective for any considerable time.

The Senate already has put through an amendment to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, giving the President an emergency war fund of $100,000,000, and the House is expected to agree to it without delay.

Officials in charge of the financial program found themselves today the centre of a country-wide bombardment of telegrams and letters of approval. From every part of the country came assurances of support. Offers of co-operation were received from individuals, organizations, firms, and banks. Many of the latter offered to place at the disposal of the proper authorities all means within their power for distributing and aiding in the sale of the bonds.

Expecting the usual variance of opinion generally manifested with the announcement of any proposed financial legislation, officials were stirred by the unanimity of the approval and the unmistakable note of patriotic support in the great volume of communications received. They expressed their satisfaction with predictions that when the big bond issue is offered for sale the response of the nation will be such as the world has never seen before.

The War Department will have representatives before the House Military Committee tomorrow and probably before the Senate committee in a day or two to explain details of its plan for raising an army. This plan is not expected to arouse any great opposition, even among those who will oppose universal compulsory training in times of peace as well as war. How soon a bill can be reported out of either committee on the subject is problematical, however, even with the elaborate measure prepared by the Army General Staff as a basis.

The Senate is expected tomorrow to begin clearing the way for the coming war legislation. It probably will take up the current army appropriation bill

as approved by the Military Committee and put it through at once. It is the perfunctory supply bill which failed in the last Congress, but carries nearly $270,000,000 and always leads to some discussion. The Military Academy Appropriation bill, another that failed at the last session, is also out of committee, and the Sundry Civil bill, the last of the failed quartet, will be ready early in the week. All have been repassed by the House.

Any one of these bills can be laid outside for more pressing subjects, since the funds they carry would not be needed to take care of the routine of the departments they cover until July 1.

Planning New Tax Levies.

President Wilson's policy, outlined in his address to Congress, of paying America's war bill so far as possible while the war is being waged, leaving a minimum debt to posterity, was reflected tonight in a virtual decision by leaders in the House and Senate to raise 50 per cent. of the first year's expenditures by taxation.

Under this program Congress will be called upon to raise war revenue to the extent of $1,750,000,000 through new taxes and increases of taxes in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. This is exclusive of the proposed $5,000,000,000 bond issue. The total demand upon the financial resources of the country in the first year of war, under this program, would be $6,750,000,000.

The $5,000,000,000 to be raised by a bond issue, of which $3,000,000,000, it was definitely stated tonight, would be loaned to the Entente Allies, House and Senate leaders have agreed, will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. It is proposed to make the loan to the Allies at this interest rate, which is lower by far than the rate they have been compelled to pay on their previous issues.

After the Entente Governments have received this loan, the plan is to hold the remaining $2,000,000,000 of the $5,000,000,000 to be used as necessary for the military and naval establishments and other war expenses of the United States. The indications are that with the new war revenue measures in effect, the full amount, $2,000,000,000, would not be entirely exhausted at the end of the first year.

Government Wants Margin of Safety.

In requesting authorization for a $5,000,000,000 bond issue, Administration leaders have in mind the necessity of allowing for a slight margin of safety so that the work of the War and Navy Departments would not be handicapped by a lack of funds due to the possible failure of proposed tax measures to raise the entire sum of 50 per cent. desired.

Details of the proposed bond issue have not been fully arranged. The term of the issue is yet to be fixed, and there is a possibility that authorization for the issue will be granted by two acts of Congress rather than one. The proposal that Congress should authorize immediately the issue of $3,000,000,000 in bonds to finance a loan to the Allies and afterward take up the request for $2,000,000,000 for the army and navy is considered in some quarters.

In support of this proposal, it is pointed out that the need of the Allies for funds is more immediately presing than American needs. The money to be obtained for the latter purpose would be expended over a period of fourteen months. A proposal simply to issue bonds to finance a loan to the Allies, it is said, might be passed more speedily by Congress than if it were coupled with a proposal to provide for the American War bill at the same time. Indications are strong, however, that Congress will be asked to authorize the $5,000,000,000 in one lump sum.

To Chairman Kitchin, who was called to North Carolina by his brother's death, and therefore was not consulted with reference to details of the proposed legislation, naturally will fall the honor of carrying through in the House the Administration's immediate financial program. Recalling Mr. Kitchin's opposition to the war resolution, members of the committee have proposed, however, to relieve him of this duty, should he personally oppose the plan. In that event, it probably would devolve upon Representative Raney, the ranking majority member of the committee, or Representative Hull of Tennessee to carry through the program.

Senate to Hasten Action.

In the Senate the Finance Committee is preparing to study the measure closely with a view to reporting it promptly to the Senate. Chairman Simmons and his colleagues of the committee have been in frequent conference with Secretary McAdoo in the last few days with reference to the program.

The indications are that the proposed bond issue will be authorized without loss of time. Considerably more time, it is thought, will be consumed in the passage of the war revenue measure to follow. Sentiment in Congress, which has apparently crystalized in support of the program of advancing an enormous loan to the Allies, varies greatly as to the methods to be pursued in raising revenue through taxation.

With the bond issue disposed of, the need for war revenue legislation, also, would be less pressing and more time would be afforded for carefully framing the measure.

No definite proposals have been adopted, even tentatively, with reference to the war revenue measure. In general terms, it seems certain that the bulk of the aditional revenue will be raised through revision of the income and excess profits tax laws. It is also likely that the tax on whisky, beer, and tobacco will be raised.

As to what outlines the income tax law will assume upon emerging from committee, one man's guess, an official said tonight, was as good as another's. There appears to be a general sentiment for lowering the present exemption and raising the rates heavily on large incomes. A graduated scale may be adopted in revising the excess profits tax law.

Suggestions that part of the war revenue be raised by the imposition of stamp taxes on checks and other documents and that a consumption tax be placed on sugar, tea, and coffee have been made in both branches of Congress, and it appears likely that these will be considered.

WILSON PLANS HIS TASK.

President Abandons His Minor Duties and Limits Callers.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—With every minute of his day occupied by the tremendous tasks of the head of a great nation at war, President Wilson has decided to abandon many of the minor duties which have hitherto taken up much of his time. Secretary Tumulty and his assistants have begun to refuse all requests to see the President except those coming from men with the most important business to discuss.

The President recognizes that he must keep practically all of his time free, so that he can receive Cabinet members or others immediately concerned with war problems whenever necessary, and therefore persons who merely desire to shake hands or talk about relatively unimportant subjects hereafter will be disappointed.

Practically no engagements have been made by Mr. Wilson for the present week, but he will be in frequent conference with members of his Cabinet and leaders of Congress on details of the legislation necessary to make the United States ready to prosecute the war.

The President has made no plans for going away this Summer, and probably will confine his vacations to brief trips down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. The President and Mrs. Wilson attended Easter services today.

BOND ISSUE HAILED BY CITY'S BANKERS

They See in It a Powerful Contribution to Success of the Allies.

NO DIFFICULTY IS FORESEEN

But It Is Suggested That Bonds Be Sold in Five Installments of $1,000,000,000 Each.

News of the purpose of the United States to issue $5,000,000,000 of bonds, of which $3,000,000,000 would be used to make advances to the Allies, was hailed yesterday as proof of the thoroughness with which the Government is preparing to carry on the war against Germany.

This proposal goes beyond the expectation of bankers as to the extent of the financial preparation for the conduct of the war. Some of the leading bankers, who were asked yesterday for their views, said that no more effective contribution to the common cause of ourselves and the Allies could be made than a huge loan, which would enable Great Britain, France, Russia, and the other allied countries to go on freely with their buying of supplies in this country, with the assurance that abundant funds would always be available.

The financial task before the Government is greatly simplified because money to be advanced to the Allies is not needed by them for use elsewhere, but merely to make payment for supplies to be obtained in this country. We are not called upon to send money abroad, but simply to finance purchases in this country. Bankers who discussed the issue laid emphasis on the fact that it would be necessary to handle the transaction with care and foresight, first of all to insure the greatest possible success for the undertaking and, second, to avoid any embarrassment to business or to the money market through a too sudden transfer of this huge sum from private hands to the Government.

No banker expressed the view that the amount to be provided should be less than is proposed in Washington, but several said that, in their opinion, the financing could be handled to better advantage in several installments. The preference of most bankers was for an initial loan of $1,000,000,000, to be followed by other loans as need arose for expenditures. They believe the money could be had with greater ease and with less diversion of funds from ordinary uses if raised by several issues. If the decision should, however, be in favor of the single issue, banking circles held that it should not be made payable at any one time, but in installments which would impose less of a task upon the money market.

Plenty of Gold Here.

Judged merely on the basis of the country's ability to supply the money to the Government, the view was expressed that the raising of $5,000,000,000 would be a relatively small undertaking for a country as rich in capital, and particularly in liquid capital, as the United States is today. It so happens that the ability of the United States to make advances to the countries with which we have now become allied has been greatly increased by the vast amount of gold which those countries have sent us since the end of 1914. The net inflow has been no less than $1,000,000,000, a sum not only great enough in connection with the increased facilities provided by the Federal Reserve Bank system to care for the large expansion in credits due to the growth in business in the United States, but sufficient also to enable the banks to grant further credits to the extent of billions of dollars if they are needed.

The resources of all the banks of the United States at the beginning of this year were about $35,000,000,000. Individual deposits probably equaled $24,000,000,000, or a sum nearly five times the amount of the proposed Government bond issue. About one-half of this amount represented deposits subject to check and the balance was made up of savings deposits, time deposits, &c. A transfer of $5,000,000,000 of these credits from individuals and corporations to the Government in say five installments of $1,000,000,000 each could be effected without putting any undue strain upon the banking machinery of the country. Particularly would this be so inasmuch as the money paid in to the Government would be quickly expended and would again find its way back into the same sort of use from which it had been temporarily withdrawn. Under such an arrangement the amount actually withdrawn from private use at any one time would never be more than a relatively small fraction of the total.

If under any conditions trade was in need of additional funds the banks would be in a position to extend credit to any amount which might be needed. On their present position it is estimated that through resort to the facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks which were established to serve the needs of business, the banks of the country, in addition to caring for the financing of the Government bond issue in the manner here discussed, could extend commercial credits to the extent of probably $6,000,000,000. This would be $1,000,000,000 in excess of the proposed issue.

Thanks in part to the gold sent here by the Allies, the gold stock in the United States now exceeds the unparalleled sum of $3,000,000,000 and the cash holdings of the banks of the country have been increased to about $2,500,000,000. The Allies, moreover, will be in a position to send still more gold could any good use be found for it in this country.

Should Consult With Bankers.

In more than one important banking quarter yesterday the belief was expressed that before the terms and conditions of the issue are definitely decided the practical aspects of the Government's financing bearing on the investment and money market position should be mose carefully gone over by the Government with the best qualified bankers in the country. There has been some discussion among New York bankers of the desirability of offering in some formal way the co-operation of bankers in the preparation of plans for national financing, but nothing has so far come of suggestions along this line. The bankers are anxious to give wholehearted support to the raising of funds for the war, one of the country's leading bankers said, and if called upon by the Government will give their advice as well as their co-operation to the fullest extent possible.

FGrank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, said:

"I am unreservedly in favor of the principle of extending credit to the Allies. A great loan to the countries engaged, as we also now are, in the struggle against Germany would be the most effective immediate step which we could take in support of the common cause. The bankers of the country who have realized that the best interests of the United States called for generous credits to the Allies have done much to help in the placing of foreign loans in this country, all the proceeds of which have been expended here in the purchase of supplies.

"The taking up of this work by the Government itself, now that the United States has entered the war against Germany, will remove all doubt about the continuance of an ample supply of funds for the Allies in this country and will make possible the granting of credits on a larger scale than has been possible in the past, when bankers were working without the active co-operation of the American Government. But the means as well as the principle should be most carefully considered. It is a question whether it would be desirable to attempt to place in a single issue as much as $5,000,000,000 in a Government bond issue. Would it not be better to begin with a smaller amount and raise further amounts later as they were needed?

"In any event, it will take the best organization of the selling forces of the country to accomplish the task. All the talent and all the patriotism in the country should be availed of to insure for the Government's financing the greatest possible success and the smoothest course. The plan of financing in all its details should be adjusted to the needs of the industrial life of the country, which must be subjected to no check lest thereby the fighting strength of the nation, as much dependent upon industrial output as upon men themselves, should be impaired."

"Five billion is a big amount, but this is a big country—I think its just about the right sized pot for us to start the game with." This was the comment of Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company. The question of whether the sum should be raised in instalments depends on the immediate needs of the Government. That is for Congress to decide, and there is no question that whatever action Congress takes, the bankers will support Congress and do everything in their power to help carry out the plan."

Allan B. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co. said: "A $5,000,000,000 loan is unprecedented in American finance. The spirit of the bankers is patriotic, but the ways and means of raising this great amount should, of course, be carefully considered. It is certain that the important bankers of the country who are in touch with the investing public would be glad to give the Government the full benefit of their experience in an effort to solve the problem of method."

$1,000 TO BACK LOYALTY.

Baker Offers to Pay for Proof He Ever Insulted Flag.

Jacob Guth, a baker, at 1,776 Broadway, Brooklyn, yesterday offered to pay $1,000 to any one who could prove that he had ever offered insult of any kind to the American flag. Last night Guth's store window showed the sign announcing the offer, which was pasted on the window between two American flags and lighted by an electric bulb. Guth, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine in 1870, and has lived here since 1890, became an American citizen in 1895.

He says he made the offer on the advice of his attorney and Captain David King of the Ralph Avenue Police Station, after gossips started the rumor that he was disloyal, greatly to his embarrassment.

ARRESTS OF SPIES CHECK PLOTTERS

Continued from Page 1.

country five years. For a while he had been employed by an agricultural machinery company. He said he had spent last night in a motor boat in Portsmouth Harbor; but further than that he declined to answer questions. He was poorly dressed, and residents of the village who noticed him walking up and down the beach notified the town constable, who made the arrest.

Another alien enemy, arrested as a German spy, was taken to Ellis Island yesterday afternoon and locked up with the six others who had been taken there previously. The officials declined to give out the name of the seventh man arrested or any particulars as to what city he was from.

Oscar M. Pflug and Hartweg Devisen and his wife, Paula Devisen, three American citizens of German birth, who arrived here from Spain on April 4 on the Alfonso XII. and were sent to Ellis Island for further examination, were released yesterday on orders from Washington. The order was received at the Immigration Bureau on Saturday night in time for Mr. Pflug to leave for Manhattan on the late boat. As Mrs. Devisen was in the hospital her husband decided to remain on Ellis Island for the night, and went away yesterday morning.

Ten suspected Germans arrested in New Jersey Saturday will be removed to Ellis Island today. They were held yesterday in the First Precinct Station of Newark. Five of the men were arrested at Tuckerton, where is situated the Tuckerton wireless station. No one was allowed to talk to the men yesterday, not even their wives. Those held in Newark are Otto Wolpert, Superintendent of the Hamburg-American docks; the Rev. Herman L. Brueckner, pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Hoboken; William Urth, a Hamburg-American clerk; Richard W. Kissling of East Orange, Captain Ermo Bode of the Hamburg-American Line, and the chief former employes of the Tuckerton wireless station, as follows, indicted: Emil Meyers, formerly in charge of the plant, Second Lieutenant Brunner, John Schmull, Paul Seidless, and Fritz Wilhelm.

A man, who said he was Dr. Aaron Kraft, 33 Aven Avenue, Newark, and who was arrested in the East Orange, N. J., Post Office on Saturday, was released yesterday after being questioned by agents of the Department of Justice.

EDITOR HELD FOR SEDITION.

Paterson Anarchist Called on Workers "to Strike Against War."

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 8.—Francis Widmar, editor of the New Era, an Anarchist publication, and Joseph Macase, a printer, were arraigned before United States Commissioner James Feeney in this city today on a charge of sedition and were committed to the Passaic County Jail in default of $20,000 bail. Violation of Sections 4 and 6 of the United States Penal Code are charged.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Macase, who is an Italian and not an American citizen, was arrested in the act of placing circulars upon the porches of a number of houses in the East Side. The circulars, signed by the Anarchist groups of Paterson, were of highly inflammatory nature and, after a long tirade against Wall Street and the munition manufacturers, called upon the workmen of America to "prepare for a strike against war."

After Macase's arrest a raid was made upon the printing shop of Widmar, where it is alleged the circulars were printed. It is said that a corrected proof of the circular was found in Widmar's apartment. Widmar is a citizen of Austria.

INCITER OF NEGROES HELD.

Four Accused in Alabama—Patriotic Meeting at Hampton.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 8.—Federal agents have arrested two white men, believed to be Germans, at Corona, a mining town thirty miles north of Birmingham, on charges of attempting to induce negro miners to leave this country for Mexico. The men, whose names are withheld, are accused of having made speeches tending to incite the blacks against the American Government.

Sheppard McKinney and William Ross, negroes, were arrested at Ashford, Ala., last night on charges of treason, and lodged in jail there. They are charged with inciting negroes of the Ashford region to revolt, and urging them to "stick to Germany."

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., April 8.—That there should be no question of the negro's loyalty to President Wilson in the present crisis, or his unwavering patriotism, was clearly shown in the addresses of white and colored leaders which were delivered today at the Hampton Institute before a patriotic mass meeting of nearly 2,000 citizens called and presided over by Dr. H. B. Frissell, Hampton's Principal.

Mayor Thomas Salter of Hampton; Colonel W. S. Copeland, editor of The Newport News-Daily Press; General Smith of the National Soldiers' Home; Dr. Frissell, and two local negro ministers, the Rev. A. A. Graham and the Rev. J. S. Patterson, expressed in vigorous words the intention of white and colored people to wage the present war with singleness of purpose and the determination that Americanism should prevail over Czarism and Kaiserism. Dr. Frissell said:

"We are all to go forward to do whatever is before us. We are ready, white and colored alike, to serve our country in any way we are called."

From the Soldiers' Home came two companies of curly-headed colored soldiers to whose loyalty and patriotism warm tributes were paid by General Smith, a Northerner, and Colonel Copeland, a Southerner. Hundreds of other soldiers attended. Prominent Virginians, white and colored, more than 900 Hampton Institute students, officers and soldiers from Fort Monroe, and other men and women joined heartily in applauding the patriotic addresses and singing patriotic songs.

Lyle E. Hawkins, a Hampton student, quoted from Roscoe C. Simmons these words: "We have but one country and one flag, the flag that set us free. No hyphen bridges or qualifies our loyalty."

UNITED FOR LIBERTY, IS REPLY TO FRANCE

Wilson Cables to Poincare of His Pleasure at Receiving Sister Republic's Welcome.

MESSAGE TO BELGIAN KING

City of Paris Sends Greetings to American Cities—Italian Deputies Cable Appreciation.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—President Wilson today sent a message to President Poincaré of France saying that "we stand partners of the noble democracies whose aims and acts make for the perpetuation of the rights and freedom of man and for the safeguarding of the true principles of human liberties."

The message was in reply to the French President's cablegram welcoming the entry of the United States into the war.

The text of the President's message follows:

"In this trying hour when the destinies of civilized mankind are in the balance, it has been a source of gratification and joy to me to receive your congratulations upon the step which my country has been constrained to take in opposition to the relentless policy and course of imperialistic Germany.

"It is very delightful to us that France, who stood shoulder to shoulder with us of the Western world in our struggle for independence, should now give us such a welcome into the lists of battle as upholders of the freedom and rights of humanity.

"We stand as partners of the noble democracies whose aims and acts make for the perpetuation of the rights and freedom of man and for the safeguarding of the true principles of human liberties. In the name of the American people, I salute you and your illustrous countrymen."

President Wilson also sent a cablegram to Albert, King of the Belgians, congratulating him on his birthday and referring to the entrance of the United States into the world war. The message will not be made public until it has had time to reach the King.

Greetings of the City of Paris to all the cities of the United States came to the State Department today in a message from Adrian Mithouard, President of the Municipal Council, stating:

"At the hour when the United States is in turn constrained to defend its liberties against the foes of mankind, I send the greetings of Paris to all the cities of the Union. For two and a half years our friends in America have been dressing our wounds. The gratefulness we owe them is strengthened by a new bond in the brotherhood of arms. The decision of the United States gives the final unsparing to this war of the law of nations. The whole universe cries for justice, and it will bring us extreme joy soon to see your star-spangled banner waving on our land defiled by German outrages."

President Wilson received the following address from former Premier Luzzati and sixty-seven other Italian Deputies at Rome:

"Your message, with its ideal beauty and its political contents, brings us back to that dawn of civilization when the United States, inspired by Washington, gave to the oppressed peoples of Europe and of the two Americas the fruitful example of their redemption. Your message is not addressed to the United States alone but to all humanity, and awakens the noblest instincts among free nations. Your message is the hymn of freedom.

"Italy, who by tollsome slavery, learned to love a free and a national Government, and who, having experienced the bliterness of evil Governments, long for the liberation of all peoples groaning under despotic rulers, thanks you and acclaims you and in you acclaims the great Republic of the United States."

PARIS, April 8.—The entry of the United States into the war on the side of the Entente Allies will be celebrated next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The function, which will be under the auspices of the Committee of France-America, will be held in the Champs Elysées. President Poincaré will be present, and M. Viviani, Minister of Justice, and William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, will deliver addresses.

The placing of the Lafayette Flying Corps under the American flag to symbolize the entry of the United States into the war has been discussed for several days. The Figaro now says the Stars and Stripes is flying over the headquarters of the squadrilla, which is composed largely of American aviators.

BELGIUM SENDS A MESSAGE.

Country Faced Germany in 1914, Confident in Our Aid.

HAVRE, (via Paris,) April 8.—The Belgium Premier and Minister of War, Charles De Broqueville, has sent the following message by cable to President Wilson:

"The Belgian Government decided in August, 1914, to make an unprecedented application to Your Excellency. It was an act of faith and hope in the moral grandeur of a republic friendly to Belgium. Our people, small in number but strong in indomitable purpose, nad foreseen that in the American people and in you, who are its noblest expression, it would find support for its honor and an avenging arm for its martyrdom. It has clearly distinguished between those groups that have directed the assault against the rights of peoples and those that have deemed it necessary to follow them, moved perhaps by a false understanding of solidarity that had been accepted for other objects than the gratuitous aggression of which civilization was the victim in 1914.

"The Royal Govenment has contracted an unforgettable debt to the generosity of the United States of America. As in 1914, in counts upon her also those whose only fault was to have thought like free and honest men and acted rather as the ervants of honor than as trader in it. The Belgian Government salutes with joy, emotion, and respectful admiration the decisive act that, through the intermediary of your Excellency, honrs the man, the nation, and humanity."

SOUTH AMERICAN ANGER AT GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

ters the belief is expressed that eventually Chile will be compelled to join in the war against Germany.

Uruguay Press Lauds Our Action.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 8.—The newspapers devote many columns to the war between the United States and Germany. El Siglo says the entrance of the United States is a telling blow to Germany and that it points the way for neutrals which are still hesitating. The sinking of the Brazilian steamship Parana and similar incidents, it says, may result in the intervention of other nations on the same grounds that led the United States to act.

El Diario del Plata says the action of the United States is of transcendent importance. It commends the Government and people of the United States for the stand they have taken.

Argentina Deeply Impressed.

BUENOS AIRES, April 8.—All the newspapers are filling pages with articles in regard to the entrance of the United States and Cuba into the war, publishing pictures of President Wilson, President Menocal, and other prominent men of the two nations.

La Prensa believes one important result of Cuba's action will be to make impossible the operation of German submarines and commerce raiders from bases in the Antilles.

La Nacion says the action of the United States means that South America is confronted with a grave situation, and foresees difficulties in the maintenance of commerce.

WORRIED OVER BRAZIL.

Germans Based Hopes on South American Field After the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 8.—The sinking of a Brazilian ship, announced here this morning, created an impression both in shipping and political circles, as it is thought probable that Brazil will follow America's lead. Brazil is notoriously one of Germany's last hopes after the war. Germans have recently received commended to study Spanish, articles are constantly appearing pointing out German influence and prospects after the war in South America.

The Dutch press finds the majority

GERMAN MINISTER DISMISSED BY CUBA

Examination of Vessels Seized in Harbor Shows They Are Badly Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, April 8.—Count von Verdy du Vernois, the German Minister to Cuba, received his passports from the Government this afternoon, they being handed to him by Sub-Secretary of State Patterson. The Minister turned over the legation's affairs to the Spanish Minister. A safe conduct is being arranged, and they will probably sail direct to Spain, although a trip via New York is being discussed. Other attachés and German Consuls in Cuba will also leave simultaneously.

Secretary of State Desverine sounded a warning this afternoon regarding German spies in Cuba.

"We must exercise extreme vigilance and civism demands that we denounce any foreigner known to be conspiring. Since the circumstances are most delicate, I recommend to the newspaper men that it is the duty of every Cuban not to permit any attempt against public tranquility and to do his duty toward ending espionage here."

The examination of the German ships seized last night show that all are damaged greatly. The Bavaria's boilers were so burned by fire under them without water that it is believed they are useless. Two bombs were also found hidden against the boilers. The machinery of the other ships was injured in such a manner that it will require months to make repairs.

Cuba now has an army of 45,000 fully armed and equipped soldiers, according to a statement by the general staff today. President Menocal informed the Cabinet today that the Cuban revolt was ended, the rebels remaining out being insignificant in number.

Cuba's navy is receiving special instructions for the defence of the Cuban coasts and preventing any possibility of the Germans maintaining a submarine base within Cuban waters.

POLICE DISMANTLE WIRELESS STATIONS

Continued from Page 1.

loyal to this country. The police took the rifles, notwithstanding this explanation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—It was explained at the Department of Commerce tonight that, while a wireless sending plant must be licensed and the operation of one without a license would be a violation of Federal law, no licenses were required for receiving stations that could not send messages. This explanation was made in connection with the report that a receiving station recently dismantled was found to have been in operation on the roof of Mrs. Hugo Reisinger's residence in New York City. As no license was required for such a station there was, of course, no penalty for operating the station secretly.

The operation of such a station in time of war, however, it was pointed out, might be a different matter, but even then violation, if any, would not be of the radio laws of the country. As the receiving station on Mrs. Reisinger's house was dismantled it is not believed that any legal liability was attached to its use.

No effort has ever been made to restrict the operation of wireless receiving stations. A receiving instrument requires no lofty antennae; it can be kept indoors. The difficulty of detecting such instruments, and the fact that their operation does not interfere with interstate messages or messages of any other kind, as well as doubts of the constitutionality of restricting them, have all influenced officials not to attempt to extend to them the laws already applying to sending stations.

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GIVES ALL PATRIOTS A CHANCE TO SERVE

Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies to Enlist Both Men and Women.

PLAN APPROVED BY BAKER

Volunteers' Efforts Will Be Co-ordinated—First Need Is to Stimulate Recruiting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Under a plan approved by Secretary of War Baker, the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies has been formed, to act as a clearing house for recruiting and co-ordinating offers to serve the Government in the war with the German Government.

This committee, headed by George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, and with Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young as its honorary Chairman, informally announcing the plan today, explained that it would endeavor to co-ordinate the efforts of twenty-eight or more patriotic and defense organizations, with a view to economy and efficiency and the elimination of useless duplication of effort among them.

In approving the plan and giving the attitude of the War Department toward volunteer organizations in general, the Secretary of War today made the following statement:

"The Administration bill provides for recruiting the regular army to its full strength through volunteers. If it becomes necessary the efforts of patriotic organizations of citizens might well be devoted to stimulating such recruiting. In providing for future increments to the army from men between 18 and 25 years old we are not unheedful of the great mass of patriotic men above the age of 25, nor of the women, who are eager to serve the country in its emergency. Everywhere movements to form various sorts of volunteer organizations are under way.

As a Military Reserve.

"The time may come when the services of such citizens will prove invaluable. In positions not directly connected with, but necessary to the conduct and equipment of, a large army, he may be found for many of them. As a military reserve, an organization of men who by reason of age, or otherwise, are not immediately needed, pledged to answer any call to service, will prove of great moral value, even if, as is to be hoped, no emergency ever makes their actual call to arms a necessity.

"The National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies is formulating, with my hearty approval, plans to unify and encourage these many volunteer efforts. It would be a great relief if all offers to serve, other than by joining the regularly constituted army, might be informally presented to the department, in some co-ordinated way through a common channel.

The committee in announcing the plan says:

"This committee, which was formed at semi-official suggestion for the express purpose of harmonizing the efforts of patriotic organizations, has felt justified in undertaking to formulate plans under which those who wish to pledge their services to the country in any capacity, military or civil, may organize themselves into a well co-ordinated body.

"All Want to Do Our Bit."

"We all want to do our bit. But if we flood the Government with promiscuous offers to volunteer other than in the regular army or seek to organize companies and regiments in ways which do not fit in with the War Department's plan, we are likely to prove more troublesome than useful.

"We ought to be able to organize and co-ordinate our efforts to help the Government, subjugating our personal desires for distinguished opportunity for service to the needs of the organized whole.

The officers of the committee, besides Mr. Pepper and General Young, are:

Vice Chairmen, C. C. Moore, San Francisco; Charles Franklin Curtiss, Ames, Iowa; William H. Cowles, Spokane, Wash.

Executive Secretary, William Mather Lewis, Washington, D. C.

Executive Board—Edward Harding, New York; Bascom Little, Cleveland; Henry H. Ward, Washington; Percy H. Stewart, New York; Mrs. William Cumming Story, New York; General S. W. Fountain, Philadelphia, and Herbert Barry, New York.

180
In what shape are your affairs?
Many men leave Life Insurance and little else.
Whether you leave much or little, what you *do* leave must be wisely invested to yield your wife and other heirs permanent income. Furthermore, investments must be watched closely. Income should be collected the day it is due.
Someone who has sufficient experience and judgment will have to assume this responsibility. Have you thought of a Trust Company?
Mr. Warren, our Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office, will be glad to explain how we invest Trust funds.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
In Financial District: 60 BROADWAY
In Shopping Centre: FIFTH AVENUE AT 34TH ST.
In Harlem: 125TH ST. AND LENOX AVE.
In Bronx: 148TH ST. AND THIRD AVE.

9,000 GREEKS READY TO FIGHT FOR THE U.S.

Supporters of Both Venizelos and Constantine, at Rival Meetings, Offer Services.

SHOUTS FOR DEMOCRACY

Terrace Garden Audience Cheers When President Butler Says the Very Word Democracy Is Greek.

At two patriotic meetings, one in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon under the auspices of Greeks loyal to King Constantine, and the other in Terrace Garden by the supporters of Venizelos, about 9,000 Greek-Americans proclaimed their loyalty to the United States, and when speakers appealed for volunteers from the men of military age both groups rose in a body and offered themselves.

In both audiences there were many men who had taken part in two Balkan wars, and all these men wore their service medals won in those conflicts. Cheers greeted Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, the principal speaker in English, at the meeting in Terrace Garden.

"I can appreciate what the people of Greece will do," he said, "when they have charge of their own Government. The very word democracy is Greek."

"Democratia! Democratia!" shouted several men in the audience, and the cry was taken up throughout the hall, the cheering lasting several minutes.

"I wish to pay public tribute," continued Dr. Butler, "to the patriotism of the Greeks in this country. To you first has come the thought of meeting together to aid the country by your good will; to express your intentions and ambitions with regard to the nation of your adoption. Peoples born of other nationalities will follow during the week; of this I am certain, but to the Greeks belongs the distinction of being the first to offer their resources here."

"God knows we have not sought this war," added Dr. Butler, "but the time has come when we must either be free or ruled by a foreign race."

"No! No! No foreign race!" yelled some one in the audience, and again there was an outburst.

"Are you men of Greece going to help us?" asked Paxton Hibben formerly a member of the United States diplomatic corps at Athens, at the Carnegie Hall meeting. "This is our hour of need."

Waving American flags, while a Boy Scout band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," the whole audience rose and shouted its enthusiastic devotion to the cause of the United States. Mr. Hibben praised the Greek nation for its patience and defended King Constantine against the accusation that he was pro-German.

Solon J. Vlasto, who presided at this meeting, read a telegram to President Wilson, to which men in the audience subscribed, praising the course of the President in entering the war "for the rights of nationalism and the freedom of the seas." Alexander Vouros, Charge d'Affaires of the Greek Legation at Washington, and other members of the Royal Greek Legation sat on the stage but did not speak.

The meeting in Terrace Garden was held under the auspices of the Hellenic Liberal Association of America to commemorate March 25, 1821, when Greece after a struggle with Turkey, gained freedom and independence, but this was considered secondary.

"We have really gathered together," said M. Kalmachos, editor of The Greek National Herald, who was Chairman of the meeting, "to express our unanimous indorsement of the proclamation of our President for war against imperialism and tyranny, and to declare ourselves once more for liberty, the independence of small nations, and to express our willingness to fight under Old Glory for the fulfillment of our ideals."

BANKER KILLED BY PICKET'S SHOT

Continued from Page 1.

hospital, where he was operated upon. Tonight he is out of danger.

FIRE ON BRIDGE GUARDS.

Connecticut Sentries Exchange 20 Shots with Prowlers.

SOUTHBURY, Conn., April 8.—Soldiers guarding a railroad bridge engaged in a lively exchange of shots with two skulkers early today. Three men of the detachment guarding the bridge were on duty at 3 A. M. when two strangers endeavored to pass them. Ordered to halt, both men drew revolvers and began firing on the guardsmen.

The noise of the shots aroused the other members of the outpost and an organized search for the fleeing men began. Under cover of a fog the men escaped. About twenty shots were exchanged.

BOSTON, April 8.—A guardsman on patrol duty near a plant at which munitions are being made reported to Colonel Edward L. Logan of the Ninth Regiment today that he had exchanged shots during the early morning with a man who had been acting in a suspicious manner. The guard said the man appeared to be trying to light a bomb on a bridge. The stranger escaped and no trace of a bomb could be found.

So many requests for armed guards have been received by Colonel Logan from manufacturing plants that he asked today for five companies in addition to those of his regiment.

The officers of the Ninth Regiment were called upon today to protect a member of the regimental band, who was formerly a member of the band of one of the German steamers at this port. The musician reported that he had been threatened by a fellow-countryman with the "punishment that is due a traitor."

THE MANY GORHAM
KNIVES AND FORKS AND SPOONS WHICH HAVE BEEN IN USE FOR THREE OR FOUR GENERATIONS FURNISH A GOOD IDEA OF WHAT GORHAM SERVICE MEANS
THE Gorham CO.
SILVERSMITHS GOLDSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

AUSTRIA FINALLY BREAKS WITH US

Milan Says Action Was Decided Upon at Meeting of the Emperors.

VIENNA PRESS PESSIMISTIC

Profound Impression Caused by Russian Revolution and Our Intervention.

CRUSHING ODDS DILATED ON

Berlin Hears American Charge Will Leave at Once—Washington Without News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, April 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The Austrian declaration of a rupture with the United States comes as a surprise, according to reports in Swiss diplomatic circles. It was assumed that Austria would continue to temporize, but as she did so in obedience to German requests, so now it is assumed she turned front again in compliance with German dictation. The rupture, it is said, was decided at a meeting of the two Emperors at German headquarters as soon as President Wilson's message was known.

BUSINESS MEN IN A TROOP.

New Yorkers Organize a Cavalry Patrol at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 8.—A troop of cavalry composed largely of New York business men was organized here today, with Emerison R. Newell of Squadron A, New York, as Captain, and C. D. Lanier, master of the Fairfield County Hounds, as First Lieutenant. A Second Lieutenant has not been appointed. Thirty-seven men were sworn in by Selectman Newton S. Johnson this morning at the Rockefeller race track, on Lake Avenue, where the first drill took place under command of Captain Newell and Lieutenant Lanier, assisted by Reynal C. Bolling, Captain of the Aviation Branch, New York. For the present there will be mounted drills once a week.

Those in the troop are Louis Mertz, Frank Booraem, S. Worrall Hyde, Harry J. Fisher, Brenton C. Pomeroy, Allan Wood, Roger S. Baldwin, all members of Squadron A, New York; Percy A. Rockefeller, W. Edward Sanderson, Alfred Hoyt Pyne, James G. Wilson, T. R. Bradsell, Maurice Wertheim, Sartell Prentice, Franklin Whitney, Irving M. Day, Nathan D. Potter, Dr. W. F. Vail, Edward Juan, Albert Newton, Paul B. Ferris, Herbert F. Cooke, E. R. Berry, John Sherman, W. Lanehear, John Callaghan, Carl Lindroth, Edgar D. Pouch, Daniel Monahan, Coulter D. Huyler, Robert S. Crocker, George Lewis, Lloyd S. Cooney, J. Robert Coffin, Janeway D. Perkins, Walter A. Hughes, Paul C. McIntyre, and Theodore N. Blake.

ROME CHEERS PAGE AND AMERICA AS ALLY

10,000 Brave a Rainstorm to Show Their Enthusiasm For Our Aid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rome, April 8.—All Rome throbbed with patriotism last night when a vast multitude gathered in the centre of the city and proceeded to the Palazzo del Drago, the residence of Ambassador Page, to show the feeling of the population toward America. The Stars and Stripes were displayed with the Italian Tri-color, while the bands alternted in playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," the Italian Royal March and "Garibaldi's Hymn."

When the procession was about to start heavy rain fell, despite which the crowd went to the Ambassador's home, gathering under the balcony of the palace to the numbr of 10,000, crying "Viva America! Viva Wilson!" A deputation from the crowd was received by the Ambassador, and when he appeared with its members on the balcony the enthusiasm reached its height, the crowd shouting and waving hats, handkerchiefs and flags. Mr. Page's speech was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. Mrs. Page, who is known throughout Rome for her war charities, was the object of a special demonstration.

ROME, April 8, (via Paris).—Great crowds headed by bands marched last night to the residence of Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, where they enthusiastically acclaimed President Wilson and the United States as a new ally. The Ambassador and Mrs. Page appeared with the Embassy staff on a balcony from which waved American and Italian flags.

Replying to the address of a deputation, Ambassador Page said it was impossible for him to express the profound feeling stirred in him by the great demonstration in appreciation of the step taken by his country. Although separated by more than three thousand miles, America and Italy had always been allies, he said, "in the cause of liberty, which now is imperilled by the forces of reaction and autocracy bent upon the subjugation of democracy throughout the world by attempting to extend their unholy tyranny over Europe and also over the high seas."

NEW RAIDER REPORT BY 'BRITISH VESSEL'

Radio to the Boston Navy Yard Tells of Craft South of Nantucket Shoals.

SINKING OF ROVER RUMORED

Mysterious Vessel May Be Derelict or a Disguised Auxiliary Protecting Ships.

BOSTON, April 8.—A suspicious vessell off Nantucket Lightship was reported to the Boston Navy Yard by a British vessel today. The radio message, as announced by Lieutenant Edward G. Blakeslee, District Communication Superintendent of the New England Radio District, said:

Sight suspicious vessel or object 45 miles south 6 degrees west true, from Nantucket Light Vessel at 3:15 A. M. today. BRITISH VESSEL.

Later the position of the mysterious vessel was given at latitude 40.15 north, longitude 69.28 west, almost due south of the shoals.

Naval officials tonight were interested in comparing the position given as that of the "mysterious vessel or object" with reports made, first on Friday and again tonight, of the presence of a derelict schooner in the same waters. The steam trawler Wave had reported that on Tuesday she passed a derelict schooner in latitude 42.50 north, longitude 67.30 west. Tonight the Navy Department announced the receipt of another report of a vessel having passed a dangerous wreck of a schooner, very low in the water, in latitude 40.28 north, longitude 71.16 west.

May Be Only a Derelict.

It was pointed out that the position given as that of the "mysterious vessel or object," 40.15 north latitude, 69.28 west longitude, differed but little from that of the derelict ship. Maritime men have expressed the belief that the derelict was the schooner N. E. Ayer of Machiasport, Me., which was recently abandoned by her crew off the coast.

The report of a mysterious craft in the steamship lane to Europe was the second to be announced officially within twenty-four hours. Yesterday the lightship sent word of "a commerce raider" of 10,000 tons burden, passing west. Whether the craft sighted today was the same one, naval officials declined to state. The censorship which was lifted momentarily to allow shipping to receive warning of danger, was at once clamped down tightly.

Whether because all the chances were against an enemy ship playing a lone hand at the war game today or because there was a foundation of truth, there were reports from widely separated sources that a raider had been sunk off Nantucket. One rumor had it that the raider had been sunk by a destroyer. Another was that she had been sent to the bottom by one of the American submarines. To queries on all such stories naval men had but one answer:

"We can say nothing about them."

There was a report of a strange ship off the New Hampshire coast today, but prompt investigation developed that she was a harmless American merchantman.

The steam trawler Swell, which reports yesterday said had been one of the two trawler victims of a German raider, reached port here today after an uneventful trip to the western banks, nearly off the Nova Scotia coast. Captain William Williams said he had met a Canadian trawler on patrol duty on the fishing bank.

Newport Harbor Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 8.—Newport this morning received reports of another raider sighted off Nantucket Shoals, and later saw the Newport Artillery Company leave its armory for duty.

Acting on orders from the commandant of the Second Naval District, Deputy Collector Wescott directed the officials of the Fall River Line steamers and other craft in port that the harbor would be closed from sunset tonight until sunrise tomorrow morning. War craft immediately went on guard about the nets in the harbor and Narragansett Bay.

The steamer Providence, bound to New York from Fall River, did not go out tonight.

Police today dismantled all amateur radio stations in Newport.

Four steamships arrived here yesterday from European ports inside the danger zone without sighting or hearing any news of the German raider supposed to have been sighted off the Nantucket Lightship on Saturday morning.

Shipping men and officers of vessels in the Atlantic trade said yesterday that the alleged raider was a disguised auxiliary cruiser from Halifax, formerly a well-known passenger liner, which was patrolling the ocean lanes between Nantucket and Cape Sable and the Grand Banks, on the lookout for German raiders and U-boats. She has a speed of twenty knots, two masts and one big funnel, and is of about 11,000 gross tonnage.

Captain Roberts of the American liner New York reported her last December off the Banks of Newfoundland. He said the stranger, disguised as a tramp, swooped down on the New York at a twenty-knot clip, and, after a brief inspection of the liner, steamed away again without signaling.

Since that time the disguised warship has been sighted by several American and British vessels bound for New York, and she was recently reported by the Anchor liner Tuscania and the American liner Kroonland. On each occasion she circled around the liner and went away without making any signals.

KAISER'S EFFORT TO STEM REFORM

Continued from Page 1.

developments on this line appear to attract more attention in Germany and Austria than America's entry into the war. Premier Tisza of Hungary in an Easter article in a Budapest weekly writes that he thinks he sees signs of the dawn of peace on the eastern horizon, though possibly wilder conflagrations may flame up.

"The fortress walls of our enemies are beginning to show cracks," he writes. "The events in Russia portend similar developments elsewhere."

Evidently the Premier had Italy in mind. The goal of the Central Powers, he article continues, is a permanent peace for all mankind. The Premier expresses the hope that these nations are about to receive the reward for their struggles.

Count von Reventlow in the Tageszeitung is apprehensive that if peace comes it will not bring all that ardent German annexationists crave. He laments that the Government, in replying to President Wilson in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, did not proclaim the firm intent to wage war to a complete victory and accept no "business peace," or one based on a compromise. Only a peace, founded on complete victory, he declares, can save the monarchial system of Germany, destruction of which is the obvious aim of the Entente and President Wilson.

The Vorwärts is happy in the belief that reform of the Prussian franchise will be undertaken during the war. It calls attention to Austria-Hungary with a scathing arraignment of conditions in one country, ruled without parliamentary institutions during the war. The Vorwärts also criticises sharply the German Nationalist Party, saying it is attempting without Parliamentary assent to assure maintenance of dominion over non-German races.

The statement of Representative Miller of Minnesota that an unpublished paragraph of the "Zimmermann note" to Mexico offered to establish a submarine base in a Mexican port, supply Mexico with arms and send German reservists in the United States to Mexico has evoked a flat denial from the German Foreign Office.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 8.—A Vienna dispatch to the Berlin Tageblatt says that one of the Scandinavian Ministers to Washington will take charge of Austrian interests after Chargé d'Affaires Sudenhorst and Baron Tarnowski have been called home.

It says also that Joseph C. Grew, the American Chargé d'Affaires, will leave Vienna immediately.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Austrian Embassy and the Bulgarian and Turkish Legations tonight were anxiously awaiting dispatches informing them of the attitude of their respective Governments toward the United States. They still were without official dispatches confirming cable reports that Austria-Hungary had decided to break with the United States, and that Bulgaria and Turkey probably would take similar action.

DISCUSS NEW MEANS TO FIGHT SUBMARINES

American, British, and French Officers Confer With Daniels—Navy Aircraft Needed.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Improvement in methods of combating German submarines have been undertaken at conferences between Secretary Daniels and other representatives of the Navy Department and naval officers representing France and Great Britain.

The Navy Department, through its reports from American naval attachés abroad and its intelligence officers, knew before the United States entered the war of some of the plans adopted in Europe for capturing and destroying submarines, and officers here have been at work trying to develop new and more certain devices.

In addition to the naval officers attached to the French and British Embassies other officers of those nations now are in communication with the Navy Department. The names of the foreign officers have not been revealed.

No facts concerning possible ways of fighting the submarine menace will be made public, although the need for more aircraft for the American Navy is recognized.

General co-operation with the fleets of the Entente nations also is being taken up at the conferences. Meanwhile the mobilization of the American fleet is going ahead, and Naval Militia organizations in various States are being put on a war basis as rapidly as possible.

BRITISH FREIGHTER ARRIVES

The Manhattan Brings Valuable Horses Here from London.

The British freighter Manhattan arrived here yesterday from London with valuable horses on board, including Stey Pearl and one of his colts unnamed.

Stey Pearl is a stallion given by King George V. to the Canadian Breeding Bureau, which is giving its services to Canadian farmers who are breeding thoroughbred horses for the British Army.

The Manhattan is commanded by Captain Thomas F. Gates, Commodore of the Atlantic Transport fleet, who was on the British transport Minnewaska when she was torpedoed, on Nov. 21, 1916, near Lemnos in the Mediterranean, with 1,600 troops on board, who were all saved. This is his first visit to New York since the war began.

The freighter had an uneventful voyage from London and did not sight any raiders or submarines.

QUESTIONS OUR ARMY POLICY

Army League Says Wilson Has Evaded the Preparedness Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Through George Hewitt Myers, its Secretary, the Army League of the United States, which has headquarters here, tonight issued a statement questioning the wisdom of the policy, adopted by the Administration, of awaiting the end of the present war with the German Government before undertaking the consideration and adoption of the principle of universal military training and of deciding the permanent military policy to be adopted for times of peace in the country.

In a statement issued yesterday the President made it plain that the plans submitted to Congress by the Administration for raising an army for the war were intended only for the period of the war. The statement issued by the Army League says:

"Fortunately for the country the armed forces of England, France and Russia will prevent any invasion during the country until we have raised and trained an army. For two years, which will be the time required to carry out the program authorized by the Administration's bill, the defenses of the country will be the armed forces of the Allies.

"But is this a safe and sane policy? Is this country always to depend upon other nations to defend it? The President has only accepted the plans of the General Staff and the advocates of adequate national defense in so far as they concern the present emergency."

Hollweg, directing reforms in the Prussian electoral law. He declares that, "in view of the gigantic deeds of the entire people, there is no more room in Prussia for elections by the classes." In connection with this phase of his proposal, Emperor William said:

"Reform of the Prussian Diet and liberation of our entire inner political life are especially dear to my heart. For the reform of electoral laws of the Lower House preparatory work already had been begun at my request at the outbreak of the war.

"I charge you now to submit to me definite proposals of the Ministry of State, so that, on the return of our warriors this work, which is fundamental for the internal formation of Prussia, be carried out by legislation. In view of the gigantic deeds of the entire people there is, in my opinion, no more room in Prussia for election by the classes.

"The bill will have to provide further for direct and secret election of Deputies. The merits of the Upper House and the lasting significance of the State no King of Prussia will misjudge. The Upper House will be better able to do justice to the gigantic demands of the coming time if it unites in its midst in more extended and more proportional manner than hitherto from various classes and vocations of people men who are respected by their fellow-citizens."

The German monarchial system is defended by Count von Reventlow in Saturday's issue of the Tageszeitung of Berlin, as the rock foundation of the Empire. This, he says, is the reason why Germany's enemies are attempting to undermine it, possibly with the assistance of the democratic inclined section of the German people. It is also the reason why Germany must win the war "under any conditions and with any means."

Count von Reventlow adds that the hackneyed phrase about holding out until the enemy is inclined toward peace is not only lame but faulty in a political and military sense, because no one knows what it means.

"The German nation wants to hear great positive aims concretely expressed," he continues. "Now is the moment for this. It is the need of the hour, leaving internal readjustments severely alone."

Der Tag points out that on Friday the Germans are reported to have captured 11,000 men on the Eastern and Western fronts, which, the paper remarks, is about the number of men it is supposed the United States purposes sending to Europe. This shows, the newspaper says, how quickly such an expeditionary force might be wiped out nowadays.

The Cologne Gazette prints an article reviewing the events leading to the rupture of relations between Germany and the United States, and incidentally admitting that when the United States in April, 1916, threatened a rupture over the submarine warfare "we yielded with heavy hearts because we could not afford a new enemy." Last February, says the paper, Germany reimposed unrestricted submarine warfare "after the high army command had assured us that we could now afford to take on even America."

"President Wilson," the paper continues, "deceived himself and the American people with the theory of an autocratic Germany. The American people have never given themselves the trouble to know modern Germany, but have accepted the distorted image wickedly presented to them by their Anglo-French preceptors and allowed themselves to be frightened into foolish distrust over our foreign policy by Anglo-American interests, and willingly believed every slander spread by the press."

The Cologne Gazette continues with the remarkable assertion that "Germany never threatened any vital American interest and never wounded America's honor," adding: "Is the honor of the United States different from that of any other of the neutrals, which contented themselves with a formal protest against our blockade? Is it different as applying to us from its application to England, which barred the freedom of the seas to American trade before we did?"

The Gazette also says, referring to Representative Miller's statement in Congress: "A note from Secretary Zimmermann to Mexico does not exist. Probably cipher directions to the German Minister at Mexico City were meant, which were stolen by Mr. Wilson's Government. If the matter to which Mr. Miller alludes is among those indications it is fully justified by the state of war."

Won by People's "Gigantic Deeds."

AMSTERDAM, April 8, (via London).—Direct and secret election of Deputies in Prussia at the end of the war is provided for by Emperor William in his order to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, directing reforms in the Prussian electoral law. He declares that, "in view of the gigantic deeds of the entire people, there is no more room in Prussia for elections by the classes."

The Kaiser's statement that in his opinion there is no more room in Prussia for a class electoral law must warn the reactionaries that their reign slopes to its twilight. It is a slight beginning, but still it is a beginning, and I have reason to know it is dictated by internal conditions as much as by external influences.

I can state on very good authority that serious outbreaks of trouble have taken place within the last few weeks throughout Germany. All news of these happenings has been carefully damped down; still, most reliable information reaches me that the troubles have been of a more serious character than ever before, and that great difficulty has been experienced in getting the troops to act sternly in suppressing the disorders. The people are beginning to see that the submarine warfare is not providing them with an ounce more food, and the reform announced undoubtedly was decided upon hastily with the aim of restoring some degree of content.

Discontent at German Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, April 8, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I learn from several persons who arrived here from Germany today that much discontent exists among the soldiers at the front. One reason for this discontent is the distinction made between officers and men as regards food, the officers being provided with every luxury.

While many Germans agreed that there was no likelihood of a revolution during the war, they said that Social Democratic doctrines had gained enormous acceptance among the men at the front, and predicted that a tidal wave of socialism would sweep over Germany as soon as hostilities were concluded. They added that one of the most remarkable features in Germany today was that the country seemed denuded of men. Enormous numbers of men are being continually sent to the front. All men serving at the front who get ten days of leave are compelled to work seven days of that time, either in agriculture or in railway or munition work.

PUBLIC DISORDER INFLUENCED KAISER

Reform Rescript Said To Be Due Partly to Increasing Discontent of People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Kaiser, in the manifesto issued from Army Headquarters, announces to the reactionary elements in Germany that the first line of defense for the maintenance of autocracy must be abandoned. Apart from his slight reference to "the maintenance of the fighting forces as a real people's army," which may or may not be a concession to the Socialist demand for the democratization of the army, no additional reforms are promised save in the vaguest fashion.

There is not, it will be noticed, any reference to the outstanding reform which the Socialists demand, namely, a Chancellor and administration responsible to the Reichstag. Still, it is a step which comes sooner than most people imagined it would come, and on the morrow of the loud junker cries of "Hands off old Prussia!"

The Kaiser's statement that in his opinion there is no more room in Prussia for a class electoral law must warn the reactionaries that their reign slopes to its twilight. It is a slight beginning, but still it is a beginning, and I have reason to know it is dictated by internal conditions as much as by external influences.

WASHINGTON
3-DAY TOURS
April 12, 19; May 3 and 17
$13.50 $15 $16 According to Hotel Selected
Proportionate Rates from Other Points
Itineraries and details from O. T. Boyd, Division Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or nearest Ticket Agent.
Pennsylvania R. R.

JUST as a good restaurant is prouder of its juicy roast beef or savory coffee than its fancy dishes, so I'm proudest of my simple Blue Serge Suits to your individual measure at $20. Because the cloth is so unpretentiously plain, I put my utmost finest into the Cut, Fit and Tailoring.

If you prefer Suitings of fancy pattern, I have over 1,000 different designs to choose from, including scarce Greens and Browns that nobody else can show. I will personally oversee every detail of the Fitting. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

Golf Suits, $25 to individual measure

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
18 Years On This Corner

GERMANY LETTING AMERICANS LEAVE

The 500 Who Remain in the Empire Said to Enjoy Entire Liberty of Action.

PEOPLE CALM ON SURFACE

But Great Bitterness Is Felt Toward America—Rejoice at Austria's Break.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 7, (via London.)—Nothing nowadays seems able to disturb the placidity of the German capital, not even President Wilson's proclamation of war, Cuba's prompt appearance as seconder, or the announcement that Washington is already making the Germans in America feel its heavy hand by imprisoning sixty-five of them.

According to authoritative information, no reprisals on Americans here are contemplated, at present at least. There are about 500 Americans left in all Germany, half of them living in Berlin. They go about their business as usual, nobody bothering them.

The Government does not put any obstacle in the way of Americans wishing to leave Germany. Among a dozen men who applied for passports within the last few days none was refused, despite the fact that eight of them were fit for military service.

The American Chamber of Trade and Commerce continues to keep its room in the Equitable Building on the Friedrichstrasse open to visitors, and the National Cash Register Company, various American typewriter manufacturers, and other American firms having offices in Berlin's business centre were doing business as usual today. A number of American music students are spending the Easter holidays in various country places. In no case has it been necessary to submit passports for revision.

Among the passengers leaving Bergen, Norway, for America on April 25 will be some twenty naturalized Americans, some of German origin. Nearly all of them are fit for military service. Still, those who lived in Germany until recently had no difficulty in departing, the German Government even providing them with a sort of passport in which they are described as "staatenlos," meaning man without nationality. These men hope the American Government will intercede for them in case the English authorities at Halifax should prove difficult.

Rejoice at Vienna's Act.

Austria-Hungary's prompt reply to President Wilson's proclamation of war against Germany by breaking relations with Washington has given great satisfaction to the public, and is commented on at length in the newspaper leaders. The Vossische Zeitung speaks of "Wilson's deplorable ignorance regarding everything European, which first caused him to induce neutrals like Portugal to join him in breaking relations, then led him to make his vain attempt to drive a wedge between the Prince and the people of Germany, and finally made him stoop to the mean trick of seeking to alienate Germany's allies."

"It fills one with despair," the Vossische Zeitung exclaims, "that a man of such unpardonable ignorance should hold the fate of a great nation in the hollow of his hand."

The Lokal Anzeiger recalls that when Italy, and afterward Rumania, declared war against Austria-Hungary, Germany immediately announced she must break relations, much to the disappointment of those two nations.

"Wilson is getting a taste of the same medicine now from Austria-Hungary," says the Mittagzeitung. "We are convinced that he and the other American war maniacs will find its taste as bitter as did Bratiano, Salandra, King Ferdinand, and Victor Emmanuel."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 7, (Via London.)—Most of the German papers comfort their readers with assurances that the German submarines will prevent any American ships from bringing troops to Europe, and that the only real aid America can give to the Allies will be financial.

Uneasy Over Submarine War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, April 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is noteworthy that, although the German and Austrian newspapers instruct the public of the two empires to believe that America is unable to do the empires the least harm, they refrain from announcing the intention of the General Staff to vanquish the Americans as effectually as it "vanquished other impertinent nations that dared to attempt" to thwart Germany's plans.

These newspapers reveal, however, the existence in high quarters of a certain amount of apprehension in respect to the submarine methods. They cannot conceal the fact that the latter are one of the main reasons why America regards Germany as an enemy. They realize the ruthless submarine war is not having the promised effect. They know the public believes the ruthless submarine war will shortly compel England to sue for peace, and is aware that it is the last resort of the military authorities, and they fear the Government will be placed in an embarrassing position when this forlorn hope proves inefficacious.

The leading provincial newspapers are hastening, therefore, to place the responsibility for the ruthless submarine war upon the shoulders of the people. If President Wilson has been correctly informed concerning the feeling in Germany, says the leading Conservative newspaper circulating in Silesia, he would know that "the whole German nation stands behind its submarine heroes, follows their work with enthusiasm, and shouts with joy when it hears of their successes." Does he really not know, asks the semi-official Strassburg Post, that the ruthless submarine war is the most popular war measure with the German people?

Criticise Speeches in Congress.

The Leipsic Nueste Nachrichten, the influential organ of the National Liberal Party, characterizes the speeches in the American Senate and House of Representatives as "unctuous speeches mixed with outbursts of megalomaniacal bloodthirstiness," and the pan-German Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung describes them as a "flood of lies, insults, and pious phrases which cannot hide the self-seeking and vulgarity of the authors."

All this does not matter, however, the Leipsic Neueste Nachrichten says, for words are no defense against torpedoes; torpedoing will go on as usual, and the only effect which the American declaration of war will have on the submarine war is that the latter will be simplified.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the semi-official organ of the German Foreign Office, publishes an article on the front page in which it is stated that American participation in the naval war probably will be restricted for a considerable time to the commissioning of a few destroyers and a few small cruisers of an old type.

The Austrian newspapers repeat or elaborate the assertions and statements of their German contemporaries. The Neue Freie Presse, the leading exponent of Germanism in Austria, has a new idea, however. After declaring that the brutality of a Roosevelt is more easily suffered than the perfidy of a President who advocates a state of peace with the object of deceiving a people struggling for their lives, it avers that Wilson and his friends waited until the nations were wearied by thirty-two months of sore trial and then fell upon them when their hearts were being filled with hopes of peace. This is an interesting confession that the Austrian Nation is not as jubilant today as the outside world has been led to believe the German people are.

Germans Bitter, But Calm.

COPENHAGEN, April 8, (Via London.)—Reports received here from Berlin indicate that the German public received with calmness the news of the culminating steps in the rupture with the United States and the actual declaration that a state of war exists, having been prepared for the outcome since the convocation of Congress. The Germans have long since passed the stage of faith in them their hearts were being filled with hopes of peace. This is an interesting confession that the Austrian Nation is not as jubilant today as the outside world has been led to believe the German people are.

The present news is treated more or less as a matter of routine in the German newspapers. The only outstanding feature in connection with Saturday morning's papers received here was the expression of satisfaction at Austria's prompt decision to sever relations with the United States.

Notwithstanding the present outward calm, bitterness has been aroused among the Germans by the terms of President Wilson's message, according to Mr. Wheeler, of the University of Wisconsin, the last American to leave Berlin before the war declaration became effective. He arrived here yesterday by way of Warnemunde. He was the only American on the train crossing the frontier about the time the news of the formal declaration was received in Germany.

Mr. Wheeler said, however, that, aside from the bitterness which the Germans freely exhibited in conversation with Americans, there was no particular display of feeling aroused, and so far as he knew, no American in Germany had been molested physically.

No word has been received here of the German Government's intentions regarding American citizens who are still in Germany. It was announced some time ago that the Government would observe in principle the specifications of the old Prussian-American treaty permitting free departure of nationals with their property, in case the United States reciprocated. It is not improbable, however, that an attempt will be made to hold some Americans in retaliation for arrests of Germans reported in dispatches from America.

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CONSIDERS KAISER SPARRING FOR TIME

Electoral Promises an Insincere Attempt to Quiet Clamor, Prof. Giddings Says.

DR. BOAS EXPECTS RESULTS

Believes Even America May Learn Some Lessons from Germany—James M. Beck's Views.

Varying opinions were expressed yesterday as to whether the Kaiser was sincere in his promise of electoral reforms in Germany after the war, or whether he was bluffing in order to counteract the effect in Germany of the Russian revolution and of President Wilson's war address. Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology at Columbia University and author of "Democracy and Empire," was disposed to believe the Kaiser was bluffing and trying to head off a growing wish in Germany to be rid of the Hohenzollern Government.

"The Kaiser tells the German people of a 'people's monarchy'; there is no such thing," he said. "The Kaiser's promise of what he is going to do—after the war—is another subterfuge. If he loses, he won't have the chance to try any reforms; if he wins, he won't give up any of his power.

"The Imperial German Government is becoming conscious that it has pretty nearly played out its hand. The revulsion of feeling against it is gaining strength every day. The people know they have no real control over the Government, and I don't believe the Kaiser will be able to convince them they will have.

"It is sheer folly for the German people, or any one else, to assume that the Kaiser has the slightest intention of extending real liberty. If he intends to do it, why not now? No, he is doing everything to win, and if Prussianism wins, who will there be to make him give the reforms he promises?

"His action in demanding that everything be postponed until after the war, so that his soldiers may vote, means that he believes that they, as a part of the military machine, will vote as he, their chief, wishes. They probably would, unless in the meanwhile there should be such an uprising of opinion in Germany as to convince even the soldiers that the Kaiser was on the losing side in his own nation.

"Personally, I believe it is more than probable that in six months something will happen in Germany to take the matter of reforms out of the hands of Wilhelm. The influence of the Russian revolution has had a tremendous influence, and President Wilson's speech will have an influence no less powerful."

May Learn from Germany.

Professor Franz Boas, also of the Columbia Faculty, looks at the matter in a different light. He believes that even America may get some lessons from the attempts being made in Germany to solve problems of Government. In a statement on the political reform movement in Germany, which he prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES, he said:

"I find it somewhat difficult to reply to your question regarding my opinion on the political events in Germany, because as an American citizen I am primarily concerned in our own affairs, which do not leave me much time just at present to follow the internal policies of foreign States in such detail as I might like to do. The dangers that confront ourselves take most of my attention, because I feel grave concern for the future of our nation on account of our readiness to plunge into a war which I consider unjustified on account of the vigor with which the militaristic agitation is being carried on; on account of the attempts to restrict freedom of expression, of which private and public administrators have been guilty, and on account of the attempts to coerce those who do not join in the clamor of the day.

"I am deeply interested in the problem how to prevent our youths from being diverted from the endeavor to become useful and peaceful citizens, interested in the welfare of mankind, by systematic attempts to inflame them to militaristic ideals, with which they are to be imbued by teaching, by example and by organized play; for I know of no greater misfortune than to see the coming generation drawn away from the real great problems of the nation toward dreams of military glory.

"So far is I can follow the actions and endeavors of foreign nations, I welcome their progress towards good and sane government. I welcome anything that will tend to substitute for the ideal of national greatness, based on military or naval achievements, the ideal that each nation should contribute, according to its own character, to the advance of mankind.

"I wish to study every step forward that is taken by foreign nations, with a view to the question as to what they have found good and sound in our methods of government, and worth imitating, because that will strengthen my faith in the applicability of the principles and methods; and with a view as to what we may learn from their mistakes and from their achievements. I am trying to bear in mind that slavish imitation of institutions has not been the bane of many a country, and does not necessarily imply an advance, but that each country has to solve its own problems in its own way.

"As a matter of principle, I believe that no government can be perfect that does not give each individual the fullest opportunity to develop his powers and to apply them to the benefit of himself and of mankind. We owe to Germany many attempts in this direction, and we may hope that the new movement may give a new impetus to imperfect beginnings.

"I ardently hope that the attempts at a solution of the problem of electoral reform, to insure a better expression of popular needs and a greater assurance of the popular will, may succeed. That an adequate solution of this problem has been found in any State or country I am not prepared to say, for all States are still basing suffrage on geographical units that may have been appropriate for a country of farmers, but that ill represent the needs of a people of city dwellers, whose interests and whose knowledge of affairs are not determined by geographical limits; nor have the questions of the relation between majority and minority and that of popular control and the securing of the services of experts for administrative positions found a solution that can be considered final.

"We may, therefore, look forward with keen interest to the new attempts that are being made in Russia and Germany to contribute toward the solution of these problems."

Former Ambassador to Germany James W. Gerard refused to make any comment upon the Kaiser's promises to his people.

James M. Beck's Views.

James M. Beck, when asked to comment upon Wilhelm's statement as to reforms he would institute after the war, referred to an article by him published in THE TIMES yesterday, in which he said:

"When he (President Wilson) finely says that a democratic Russia 'is a fit partner for a league of honor,' he is in effect suggesting that a Prussianized Germany is not such a partner, and that, with or without respect to the end of the war in a strictly military sense, there can be no real peace in civilization while the Hohenzollerns autocratically direct the destinies of the Teutonic peoples. A democratic Germany will be welcomed into the commonwealth of free nations. • • •

"When they recognize, as recognize they must at no distant date, that there can be no peace for them and no resumption of friendly relations with the rest of the world until they have rid themselves of the incubus of Hohenzollernism, then will come in very truth the reckoning."

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20,000 CHEER SUNDAY'S APPEAL

Continued from Page 1.

militarism, stand up and look at the women and children you have murdered as they climb up the coral reefs from the haven of lost ships, weeping, holding out their hands toward the Stars and Stripes, crying 'Help, help! Help us!'

Belgium Cries for Help.

"Look at the million of poor, tortured, Belgium as she turns her weeping eyes over 3,000 miles of ocean, her bleeding hands outstretched toward the Stars and Stripes, crying for help.

Look at the million of poor ,tortured, outraged, murdered women and children of Armenia, with their hands outstretched toward the Stars and Stripes, crying for help.

"It it were not for the brave men under the flag of Italy, under the tricolor of France, under the union jack of Britain, the ermans would be pounding at our doors. If it were not for the British fleet under Admiral Jellicoe and Admiral Beatty, New York would now be a heap of ruins and you'd be paying the price. Now German militarism is doomed, and the guns of the United States will help dig its grave. We will destroy it, or it will destroy the world.

"What grave is deep enough to inter this thousand-footed, thousand-headed, thousand-fanged demon? What epitaph shall be written on its tomb? This is the epitaph:

"'Here lies Prussian militarism, outlaw and murderer. It died in 1917, under the indignation of Almighty God, aided by the guns of every liberty-loving country on God Almighty's earth.'"

Then he told a story, while the crowd that had been howling and cheering found a chance to get back its breath, about a French drummer boy whom Napoleon had told to beat the retreat, but who answered that Marshal Desaix had never taught him how.

"I say to the forces of evil and to the enemy," shouted the speaker, "that in our country we don't know how to beat the retreat. We can beat the charge that will bring the dead to life and fill the firing line with millions of the best men that ever fought. Our flag has never been unfurled for conquest and we're not unfurling it for conquest now. We don't want an acre of German land or a cent of German money. We're unfurling the flag for the liberty of the world—"

Waves Flag from Pulpit.

And then he was up on the pulpit with a flag that one of his assistants had handed up to him, waving about his head and the audience whooping wildly until Bob Matthews and George Brewster, operating the twin pianos just behind the preacher's platform, started "America." When the crowd finished that they sang the Battle Hymn of the Republic, which had also served as the final hymn at the afternoon meeting.

Aside from this demonstration there were, other evidences that Mr. Sunday was prepared for war. One of them was an alteration in the text of the afternoon sermon at a point where he was laying stress on the importance of being God's representative. As preached in other cities the sermon had contained the question:

"Suppose we insulted or killed the Ambassador from England and refused to pay an indemnity or make any effort to appease England. What would it mean? It would mean that England would come across with her soldiers and that we would dye the soil of Canada with the blood of brave men—" and so on.

Yesterday this was omitted, and the sentiment was attached to a reference to the relief of the legations in Peking in 1900. But there were places where the sermon had not been revised with an eye to the present. The audience was invited to laugh, and it did laugh at the presumption of the Germans who expected to eat Christmas dinner in Paris. It cheered wildly when he said: "They're still speaking French in Paris." And being accustomed to cheer at the point where cheers seemed to be due, it cheered again when he told of the thwarting of the Russians who were going to eat Christmas dinner in Berlin.

Forgot to Revise Sermon.

The sermon was written before Spain had charge of American interests in Germany, and twice last night Sunday called the Spanish ensign "the saffron rag." The Cuban war evoked the statement: "The Spanish vulcan (sic) tore at the heart of the Cuban nightingale till from the crags of the Northland the American eagle shrieked." But these were only incidents, and the audience showed that its heart was with the preacher wherever he wanted it to go.

Indeed, it was an audience that had come to cheer, and that found its desires gratified with plentiful frequency. Both afternoon and night the crowds were on hand long before the hour appointed. Extra cars were put on all the subway expresses, and they were run under shorter headway; bus service was plentiful, and surface lines carried crowds. Two hundred policemen under Inspector Ryan handled the people outside, and Howard Whitfield's 800 ushers took charge of them within the tabernacle and handled both the seated and the standing hearers without any of the difficulties that might have been looked for at the first meeting. While people who came out of curiosity were fairly numerous, it was apparent that the great bulk of both congregations were members of evangelical churches or persons under the influence of such bodies, for the burlesques on somnolence within the church always drew a response of understanding laughter, and assaults on Unitarians and Universalists and on the liquor traffic, as well as mild objection to a Catholic doctrine, brought out plentiful applause.

No Call for Trail Hitters.

There was no appeal to hit the trail yesterday. This will be deferred for two weeks or more, until such time as the evangelist thinks the occasion is right. Also, it should be remembered, there will not be until the last day of the meetings a collection for Mr. Sunday himself. Collections were taken yesterday, totaling about $1,900, for the expenses of the campaign, and collections will be taken at each meeting until the $150,000 budget is covered. There is more than $94,000 still to be raised.

After that the collections will cease until the personal offering at the very end. Boston gave more than $50,000, so did Philadelphia, and the third of the salaries of his staff, which he pays, will not run to more than $400 to $500 a week. Because New York was expected far to exceed any other previous contribution supporters of the evangelist were jubilant when he announced that he would give the money to patriotic causes.

Sunday was in excellent condition yesterday, and in the best of spirits. Clad in a two-piece sack suit, with a pleated white silk shirt, a bow tie, and low shoes of patent leather, he raced up and down the green-carpeted platform during his sermons, waving his hands, kicking up one knee now and again like a park-walking horse, brandishing a chair, standing with one foot on the chair and another on the pulpit, bending over backward like a springy sword blade, bobbing back and forth and waving a handkerchief between his legs as he reeled off one of his amazing long lists of vituperative epithets, and displaying as much energy, determination, and virtuous enthusiasm as Douglas Fairbanks thwarting the caitiffs of the film.

Crowd Won in Advance.

The crowd cheered him, afternoon and night, from the first moment when it saw his head over the platform as he came in with his wife; it was with him in advance, and it handed over its heart to him from the first moment when he appeared beside the pulpit, with his wistful, boyish, good-humored smile and told it how glad he was to be back in New York again. It applauded his constant appeals for a Christian life that should be something more than form, that should depend directly on personal devotion to God.

It applauded him in the afternoon, when his first words were: "I notice you're the same warm-hearted, enthusiastic bunch you used to be when you sat on the grandstand and bleachers when I played at the old Polo Grounds. It didn't matter if a fellow was on the other side or not. If he made a good play he got the glad hand rather than the marble heart."

The night audience was greeted with the remark: "From what I heard I thought that New York would be cold and critical, that they kind of look at you out of the corner of their eye. I've been preaching for twenty years, and I never saw a town with so much vim, ginger, tabasco, and pepperino as little old New York."

The crowd cheered that, too. Not many of them were aware that Sunday says that, using the very same words, in every town where he preaches. But the crowds had been carefully prepared for his entry. The Sunday program includes a number of acts technically known to the variety stage as "feeders," which hold the interest of the audience until the topliner arrives, as well as "chasers," which serve to wind up the program. And the master of ceremonies during the feeding process is Homer A. Rodeheaver, choirmaster, singer, trombonist, and one of the most expert masters of crowd psychology in the country.

It was 3:02 o'clock yesterday afternoon when E. M. Willis, Chairman of the Music Committee of the local organization, turned to the choir of 2,000 seated on the rising banks of seats behind the rostrum and introduced Mr. Rodeheaver.

Rodeheaver Opens Meeting.

A fat, dark man in frock coat and white vest, Rodeheaver appeared, delivered a short prayer asking God's blessing and promising "to give Thee every bit of the praise and glory when it's over," and then called on choir and audience to sing "Come Thou Almighty King." Brewster and Mathews, thumping two grand pianos with the fury and noise of steam hammers pounding rivets—they had to play like taat in sueh a huge auditorium—and Rodeheaver himself with his trombone led the music. There were two more hymns, during the second of which Mr. and Mrs. Sunday slipped in and joined the rest of the party in their seats beside the pianos, with many of the crowd who saw them stopping the song to cheer. After the third hymn Sunday went to the platform and was greeted with the Chautauqua salute, but it was not yet his time to speak. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell prayed, Rodeheaver praised the choir and the preliminary organization, notably the big business men who had given their time and organizing ability to the work, and then the Chairman of the local committee, James M. Speers, was presented.

He read a telegram of regret from Mayor Mitchel, and spoke gratefully of the sympathy which the Mayor and the whole administration seemed to have with the meetings. Then he welcomed Mr. Sunday.

"I hope that through your influence thousands who have thought themselves Christians because their names were on the church rolls will be resurrected," he said "and that thousands of others who have never known Jesus Christ, will be born again. You come at a time when the storm of war has at last reached our shores, when it was never more necessary that men should realize that a righteous God reigns, and that men and things are but His instruments in carrying out His great purposes for the world."

Then Sunday began to talk to the crowd, getting acquainted, telling them how glad he was to be in New York. He predicted better times, and the first cheers for his words came when he predicted that after he had finished it would be "easier for a man to come home sober than to stagger into the arms of his wife."

"You can't go to heaven because you live in New York," he said. The society woman decked in diamonds till she scintillates like the Milky Way has her troubles just as much as the woman who manicures her finger nails on the washboard. All are groping after God. I bring you nothing new. I'm an old-fashioned preacher of the old-time religion. If you don't want the Gospel of Jesus Christ take a tip from me and don't poke your head in around here.

Introduces the Gang.

"Now we take a collection to pay our current expenses. Gosh, I think New York ought to throw in the money in one day. Of course, I know you're not all rich. I don't get any of this money. I have nothing to sell you. But first I want to introduce the gang."

At this his twenty assistants filed up to the platform and were introduced one by one, each with a word of description and approval till the last, his wife and chief helper, who was introduced simply as "Mrs. Sunday." Then the ushers took the collection.

There was another hymn, and Rodeheaver sang a solo, "The Old-fashioned Faith," with Brewster accompanying. Then, at 2:53, Sunday was off with his sermon, "Have Ye Received the Holy Spirit?" his text from Acts 19:2—"Have ye received the Holy Spirit since ye believed?"

It was a sermon he has often preached before. The local allusions are altered for every city, the slang, like all of Sunday's slang, is antiquated. It belongs to the period, a good many years back, when he used slang in his private conversation, as well as in his professional work. Many of the crowd, however, did not seem to be up-to-the-minute in the language of the street, and all of them gradually warmed up to the stimulus of Sunday's earnestness, his remarkable use of a voice naturally not strong, his restless running up and down the platform, and his amazing vocabulary of invective.

"An angel from Heaven couldn't come down to New York and stay here two weeks," he said, "and trim with the crowd some of you trim with that call them good, and go back to Heaven without a bath of lysol, carbolic, and formaldehyde."

Preaches Damnation in Hell.

He declared that the Holy Spirit was a personality, not an influence. He preached eternal damnation in hell for the impenitent. He attacked the doctrine of future probation. "If you don't settle your destiny before the undertaker pumps embalming fluid into you you're all off, take it from me. Samson, with the Holy Spirit on him, could take the jawbone of an ass and lay out a thousand Philistines. Paul, that stoop-shouldered, dim-eyed, wrinkle-browed, white-haired gospel veteran, was full of the Holy Spirit; he was on the firing line for years, and never dipped his colors. He knew that a man must be a child of God.

"Now, I don't believe in the universal Fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man. You're a creature of God. So is a hog eating slop out of a trough. You've got to be a child of God.

"Joshua was full of the Holy Spirit. Joshua said: 'Lord, it's taking me longer than I figured out to clean up on this gang; if you'll keep the sun in the skies, I can whip the bunch to a frazzle and I'll send your name ringing down through the ages.' And God reached up there and grabbed the sun and said: 'Stay there; don't move till my servant Joshua gives you the high-ball.'"

Highball evidently meant something else in Sunday's younger days.

Then he turned his attention to the "damnable, hellish, vile, corrupt, iniquitous liquor business." With one foot on a chair and the other on the pulpit, he shouted, "My life has been threatened from one end of this city to the other. This God-forsaken, whisky gang is the worst this side of hell. They offered money to the editor of one of the biggest papers in New York to print their dirty lies about me, and he told them to go to hell. He's a church member, too."

The church members in the audience cheered.

"This gang went to Dr. Haldeman of the First Baptist Church and offered him a sum that would make him, rich if he would knock these meetings. They want to get every preacher and priest to knock me; so if a man knocks me, you know who his master is.

No Quarter for the Saloon.

"They've raised, I understand, $500,000 to get me. I say to them, 'Come on, you God-forsaken, weasel-eyed, white-livered, black-hearted gang of thugs. Come on! I defy you. I've put them out of two hundred million dollars' worth of business. I ask no quarter from the dirty bunch and I give them none." Dropping his voice to an impassioned whisper—"None. Absolutely none. None whatever. None."

He told of churches in New York that "don't need an evangelist; they need an undertaker. On the Day of Pentecost one sermon converted three thousand. Now, it takes three thousand of the kind of sermons most preachers preach to win one sinner. I've heard sermons you couldn't find Jesus Christ in with a search warrant."

There was more denunciation of the liquor traffic, and then announcement of what he was going to do with his money.

"I don't want your money," he shouted. "I don't propose that that God-forsaken gang of degenerates can spit on me and rub it in all the time."

The opening procedure at the night meeting was similar. Brewster, who is a vocalist as well as a pianist, sang; Rodeheaver played "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" on the trombone; the Rev. Edwin S. Holloway prayed; Miss Helga Peterson sang a solo, and Rodeheaver, with Mrs. William Asher, the Sunday assistant who works among store and factory girls, sang a duet.

There was another solo, and then he began the sermon on "God's Grenadiers," with the text from Luke, xxiv., 49: "Tarry ye at Jerusalem, and there ye shall be endued with power from on high."

"God has organized all His believers into an army," said Mr. Sunday. "The grenadiers were the best men of ancient armies; as an organization they came into existence before the invention of firearms." And then followed a long semi-historical account of the meaning of the name.

He went on with the idea of the church member as a soldier because of his public oath of allegiance. He mentioned the Jews of old opening their windows toward Jersualem, "just as the Mohammedan today, when he prays, turned his face toward Mecca or Bagadad. Not turned toward Bagdad any more; I forgot. They've cut Bagdad out of the prayerbook—hallelujah! If ever you hear me say anything good about the Turk you'll know I'm a bag of nuts."

Today is Sunday's day of rest; that is, there will be no tabernacle meetings. He will, however, address a union ministers' meeting at the Marble Collegiate Church at 3.30 this afternoon.

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Line Up Ten Players at Pistol Point and Take $1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 8.—Four bandits entered the rooms of the Elizabeth Social Club early this morning, lined up ten men against the wall at the points of revolvers and took $1,000 from their pockets. Warning their victims that any attempt to communicate with the police would be met with a shower of bullets from an "outside man" stationed at a window, the thieves jumped into a high-powered automobile in Broad Street, the city's main thoroughfare, and got away in the direction of Newark. Awed by the bandits' threats, their victims waited ten minutes before calling Police Headquarters. By that time, the police believe, the thieves were safely in Newark.

The thieves wore no masks and the police have good descriptions of them, but every attempt to trace them failed today. The police of nearly every city in the State have been asked to be on the lookout for them.

A poker game was in progress when the thieves walked into the club. Their presence was hardly noticed before they had guarded every exit in the room. Each man drew a revolver and the leader ordered the card players to stand up against the wall. Every one of them, with the exception of Harry Blair, an automobile dealer of Newark, did as he was ordered. Blair took his place in the line after one of the thieves struck him in the face with the butt of a revolver. Blair was the chief victim, losing $395, but the thieves overlooked $400 he carried in another pocket.

A MAN IS KNOWN

by the company he keeps—especially the bank or Trust Company where he keeps his deposit. If you wish to be known as dealing with a strong, conservative company, come to us.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

The New York Times Real Estate Review next Sunday. Story of great realty developments in and around New York. Circulation over 400,000 copies.

Daniels "Eight"

The Distinguished Car

The more fastidious your tastes, the better you will like the new DANIELS sedan and suburban—comfortable, summery closed cars of rare charm and mechanical perfection. Two sedans and one suburban ready for delivery.

THE A. ELLIOTT RANNEY CO., 244-6 West 59th St.

B. Altman & Co.

A Rare Collection of Spring and Summer Furs

is assembled in the Madison Avenue section of the Third Floor.

Numerous and beautiful are the novel creations displayed in Neckpieces, Coatees and Shoulder Wraps, many designed and made in B. Altman & Co.'s own establishment. Furs of the choicest varieties and the finest qualities have been chosen to compose these pieces, some of which reveal exquisite combinations of rare furs with gold tissue or other rich fabric. The prices range from $28.00 for a simple Fox Scarf to $850.00 for an elaborate Casino Wrap of ermine and kolinsky.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, New York

Saks & Company

Broadway, at 34th Street

Announce an Important Offering of

1,500 Men's Shirts at $1

¶ The man who is in the habit of paying higher prices for his shirts will find in this collection an agreeable surprise. They are all made with that care and skill usually embodied in garments found in the Saks' shirt department, the fabrics are guaranteed color fast, and each garment has been made over our own measurements. The fabrics included are:

Woven Madras in all kinds of stripe effects;
mercerized materials in almost every pattern that has solicited man's attention for Spring and Airtex cloths in a variety of plain colors.

¶ Also represented in the collection are broken lots from our higher priced assortments, in all sizes, with a good assortment for the man who requires a 16½ or 17 collar band. All are in ood geondition, except for a few that are soiled from handling.

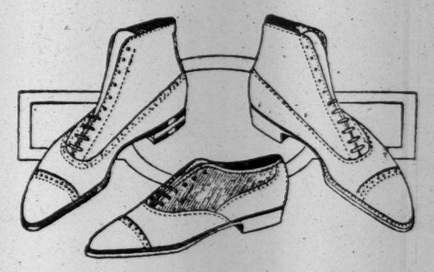
We shall also offer

1,200 Men's Silk Cravats Special, at 85c

¶ A special purchase of high-grade neckwear that was made to sell at a higher price. The designs are among the best shown this Spring, and the colorings will tempt the most critical.

We shall also hold a

Sale of Men's High and Low Shoes



562 Pairs of High Shoes at $5.95
435 Pairs of Oxfords at $3.95

¶ These Shoes are from our regular stock and were designed and finished for men whose tastes incline to footwear of the better kind.

¶ The High Shoes are in Gun Metal and Tan Russia Calfskin. The Oxfords are to be obtained in Patent Leather, Gun Metal and Tan Russia Calfskin, some having fawn or gray cloth tops.

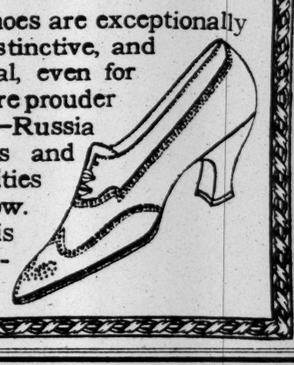
Fifth Floor

Specialists in Footwear for 60 years

Andrew Alexander

548 Fifth Avenue, at 45th Street

OUR new low shoes are exceptionally pretty and distinctive, and the variety unusual, even for this store. But we are prouder still of the leathers—Russia calfskins, kidskins and buckskins in qualities hardly obtainable now. Early inspection is suggested while assortments are broadest.



Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Are showing in the Third Floor Dressmaking Salon original models of the latest Paris Fashions in

Women's Tailored Suits, Afternoon Gowns and Evening Frocks

Conveying the smartest ideas in materials, trimmings and colorings shown at later Paris openings.

Exact Copies or Adaptations

to meet individual requirements will be made-to-order at reasonable prices, employing only materials and trimmings favored by the foremost Parisian couturiers.

The Tailoring of Saks Clothes for Men and Young Men

SAKS' Clothes for men are purely a Metropolitan proposition. Every garment in our immense assortments for Spring was made in our own tailoring shops—designed, cut, tailored and sold exclusively by Saks. We are tailors in every sense of the word. Therefore, when we say Saks Clothes are the finest in New York City, we know exactly what we are talking about, for

Saks Clothes are Saks-Made

Suits $20 to $50 **Topcoats $16.50 to $38**

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

BUFFALO 430 Rooms 430 Baths

CLEVELAND 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

Have We Your Autograph?

Many New Yorkers write their names on the registers of Hotels Statler (Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit) every day.

If those pages lack your autograph write it there the next time you are in one of those cities—and you'll be guaranteed hotel satisfaction during your visit.

HOTELS STATLER
BUFFALO-CLEVELAND-DETROIT

DETROIT 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

New building in St. Louis (opens this Fall)

Hotel Pennsylvania, now building in New York will be Statler-operated—the largest hotel in the world—2200 rooms, 2200 baths

ST. LOUIS 850 Rooms 850 Baths

GIVES 500 ENGINEERS TO THE SIGNAL CORPS

Experts in Telephone, Telegraph, and Wireless Work Provided by the A. T. & T.

TO SERVE ARMY AND NAVY

Difference Between Present Pay and Military Wages to be Made Up by Bell System.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has given to the United States what is perhaps the finest auxiliary signal corps possessed by any army. By arrangement with the War and Navy Departments the telephone officials will furnish picked engineers to the army and navy, paying them the difference between the army pay and their salaries with the telephone company. About five hundred engineers have been selected already for this work, and some of them have been sworn into the Government service. The work has been going on quietly for more than a week.

If the United States sends an army to the front, these men, the best engineers of the best telephone system in the world, will supply communication facilities. The corps will be made up of general engineers, plant engineers, and traffic engineers, to plan, set up and operate telephone, telegraph, and wireless plants. Also men will be supplied to assist in the wireless work of the navy if the regular force proves to be too small. The Bell system has a great many engineers—there are 3,000 in the Eastern division. It is estimated that 500 will be enough for the present needs of the military service.

Frank H. Bethell, Vice President of the New York Telephone Company, an auxiliary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, asserted last night that the Bell corps would be ready to supply any sort of communication facilities the army would need.

"The plan has been worked out in co-operation with the Signal Corps officers," he said. "We have raised a corps by asking for volunteers, and they have been studying the work the army and navy will require. I do not know the exact number that have been sworn into the Federal service. These men will be able to put up telephone, telegraph, and wireless systems, and maintain and operate them. I am confident they will prove an efficient force. The company will see that they do not suffer financially."

The American company perfected last year the wireless telephone system that made it possible to talk from Paris to Washington and from Washington to Honolulu. While Mr. Bethell did not go into details of the plans that are being made for the army service, it is more than likely that the army of the United States may be able to use wireless telephones in field operations. None of the European armies has this system.

PLEA FOR SMALL PEOPLES.

House Resolution Calls for Free Ireland, Poland, Serbia, and Belgium.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Medill McCormick, Progressive-Republican Representative from Illinois, announced tonight that he would introduce the following resolution in the House tomorrow:

Whereas the United States is now at war with the German Empire, and

Whereas the other great powers at war with the empire have voiced their purpose to secure the rights of the small peoples no less than of the great,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That the House sends its greeting to the Chambers of Deputies at Rome and at Paris, to the Duma at Petrograd, to the House of Commons at London and at Ottawa, to the House of Assembly at Cape Town, and to the House of Representatives at Melbourne and at Wellington, and

That this House express to the other Chambers the hope that peace shall witness the restoration of Belgium and Serbia and the establishment of a united and self-governing Ireland and Poland; and

Be it further resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives transmit these resolutions to the Presidents and Speakers respectively of the several Chambers herein named.

TELLS GUADELOUPE OF WAR.

Governor's Proclamation Orders the Stars and Stripes Displayed.

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, April 8.—A proclamation to all Mayors on the island was issued yesterday by Governor Merwart informing them that the United States had entered the war against Germany, and directing that all buildings, official and unofficial, display the American flag.

"Inform the population," the proclamation directed, "of the great news which is of such decisive importance to the fight of the Allies. Germany, by her barbarous and savage proceedings, now has against her all humanity. The entry of the great American Republic explains that the civilized world must have reason above German Kultur."

'GLORIOUS EASTER OF 1917.'

Lankester Sees World's Salvation in Action of America and Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 9.—Sir E. Ray Lankester, in a letter to The Times, says:

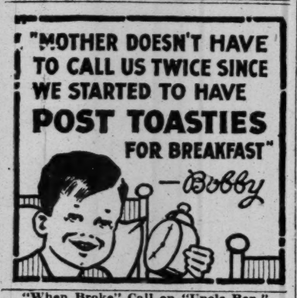
"The concurrence of the expulsion of the Romanoffs and the entry of the United States of America into the European war of liberation is an event of greater magnitude and greater significance for the future happiness of mankind than any of which history has a record. It must cause despair to the German militarist, and should bring confidence, peace of mind and healthy pride to every Briton. This is indeed a 'new Spring of time.' The world will forever remember the glorious Easter of 1917."

PARIS SCHOLARS' GREETING.

University Rector Sends a Message to Dr. Butler of Columbia.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, has received the following cable message from Dr. Louis Liard, rector of the University of Paris:

"The University of Paris salutes with joy and confidence the entry of the United States into the holy war for the triumph of law and the liberty of peoples."



"When Broke" Call on "Uncle Ben."
BENJAMIN FOX,
Reliable Pawnbroker,
72 8th Ave., Near 14th Street.
Liberal Loans on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
Furs and Fur Lined Overcoats
Winter apparel of all kinds cared for during the summer months and guaranteed
FREE FROM MOTHS
We specialize in this line and save you worry from moths and theft. Loans good for one year—legal rates. Genuine Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, &c. Established 1876. Mail inquiries solicited.

Men's Terry Cloth Robes Special at $2.95

Made of Jacquard figured Terry Cloth, in Tan, Lavender, Blue and Grey. Exceptional value.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Sterling Silver Lavallieres Special Today at $2.95

In sixteen beautiful designs, copies of our higher-priced diamond and platinum lavallieres. Set with rhinestones, amethysts and rhinestones, sapphires, emerald, and black enamel combinations.

Women's Tailored "Coat" Dresses at $25

"A coat and dress in one"—will be featured in Serge, Gabardine, Tricotine, Covert Cloth and Twills on the Fourth Floor today

Two of the many charming models included are illustrated. One is in smart barrel silhouette effect with side drapery and convertible collar, fashioned of Tricotine. The other is developed in serge trimmed with fancy pearl buttons.

All of the models are beautifully tailored, some being trimmed with hand-embroidery. Colors: Tan, Navy, Shell and Rookie. Sizes 34 to 44.

Also—Hand-Tailored "Coat" Dresses

Tailored throughout by Men Tailors

Mostly copies of unusually attractive imported models, reflecting all the grace and charm of their expensive originals. Close-fitting shoulders, the new draping of skirts, and other new style notes make this collection of Spring frocks of more than usual importance.

Prices: $39.50 to $59.50

Of Unusual Importance Today on the Fourth Floor

New Satin Baronette Skirts at $18.75

Green, Gold and White Satin Baronette skirts, in the very newest Spring model, displaying novelty pockets and broad belt. Waistbands to 36.

Also—Smart Silk Skirts at $12.75

Four distinct models to select from, in pleated and gathered effects, with pockets and belts. Fashioned of fine quality figured silk faille. Sizes to 36 waistband.

Fashionable Girdles Special $4.95

Girdles are to be seen on fashionably dressed women everywhere. This particular design is one of the very newest, and is constructed of metal and celluloid, ornamented with highly colored jewels and coins.

For Monday Only, on the Third Floor

Sale of Women's Tub Dresses In Thirty Distinct Styles

Special, $1.35 1.85 2.85 3.45 3.85 4.85

These are the newest tub dresses for Spring and Summer, very carefully made of the most serviceable fabrics. Included are dressy models with full skirts and white collar and cuffs; coat models for sports wear, and simple effects for morning wear. The materials comprise:

Voile, Batiste, Gingham, Percale, and Pique, in stripes, figured designs, solid colors and white.

Women's Spring Petticoats

in a most remarkable assortment of models

Made of Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Washable Satin, Soiree, Silk Jersey and Tub Silk.

$2.98 3.98 4.98 5.98 6.98 7.98

At these prices we are now showing one of the largest assortments of new petticoats in the city. Some are in flounce effects, others are scalloped, gathered or pleated, while still more have ruchings and shirrings.

Double Panel Tub Silk Petticoats Special To-day at $2.85

In White only. Double panel back and front, with tucked or ruffled flounces. An offering no woman should overlook.

In the Saks Corset Dept. Today, a Display of

Regaliste and C. B. a la Spirite Corsets

New Spring models will be shown for women and misses, as well as for the woman of extra size, in Batiste, Coutil, Broche, and Brocade, beautifully trimmed with lace and ribbon. The new models are modish and graceful, and our expert corsetieres will gladly recommend the corset best suited to your individual needs.

Regaliste Corsets.....$5 to $15
C. B. a la Spirite Corsets..$1 to $5
C. B. a la Spirite Corsets for stout figures.....$3 to $5

In a magnificent display today

One Thousand Fashionable

$5.85 Wonder Hats

Saks' Wonder Hats have long been the greatest values to be found anywhere in trimmed millinery, but in this special presentation today will be found even better values than we have ever before offered. Included are:

All white hats, Leghorn hats, lisere straw hats and solid black hats in small, medium and large shapes, trimmed with feathers, flowers and ribbons.

At Very Attractive Prices Today

Newest Blouses for Women

Authentic copies of the most delightful models created by foremost modistes for Spring.

At $6.95—Smart Sport Blouses of heavy Crepe de Chine in white with collar, cuffs and pockets in contrasting colors. Fronts are beautifully hemstitched and button holes are worked in colors to match.

At $7.95—A skillful reproduction of a high-necked Georgette Crepe Blouse created by a foremost Paris designer. Front is of cluster tucks and panels of imitation filet lace. Collar and turn-back cuffs are of lace in design to match front. White and Flesh color.

At $10.95—Dainty Georgette Crepe Blouses with hand-embroidered fronts outlined in hemstitching. Novelty collar and cuffs are trimmed with insets of real filet lace. White crochet buttons finish front. Ideal for wear with the new suits. To be had in White, Flesh color and Peach.

The Newest Spring Headline

There is an almost endless variety of smart and becoming ways to modishly arrange one's hair this season, but no matter which style you choose, an extra hair piece is necessary to give that soft, full effect—the dominant style-note in all hair arrangements for Spring.

Our Hair Goods Department on the third floor carries an elaborate assortment of fine quality hair pieces very moderately priced.

Beginning This Morning on the Fourth Floor

An Important Special Sale of

Women's Fashionable Spring Suits

In which are represented the most successful models introduced by European and American Couturiers

At $27.50—Will be found plain and fancy tailored models, braid-trimmed suits, and dressy afternoon models trimmed with silk, buttons, and embroidery. The materials include: Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Vigereaux, Burella Cloth, Taffeta, Silk Poplin, English Tweeds, Oxford Mixtures and Check Velours. Sizes 34 to 44 and two models to 50½.

At $37.50—Braid bound, plain tailleur, and dressy afternoon suits, showing every new style feature introduced for Spring. The materials comprise: Tricotine, Twills, Tweeds, Serges, Gabardines, Gunniburl, Burella Cloth, Silk and Wool Jersey, Plain and Fancy Taffeta and Silk Poplin. In all colors and sizes to 52½.

Important Values Today in

Fashionable Silk Coats and Wraps for Women

at prices which do not in any way indicate the character of the garments.

At $29.50—A fashionable satin wrap in smart ⅞-length model, as *illustrated*. Collar, cuffs, border and front of coat are trimmed with marabou. Made with Raglan sleeves, shirred underneath—a feature embodied in most expensive imported models.

Another coat at this price is of Silk Armure Rousseau, trimmed with marabou. Colors: Peacock Blue, Rose, Taupe, and Black.

At $25—A large assortment of new belted and flare coats, developed in Silk Poplin or Taffeta, one model trimmed with marabou, and several models suited to women of extra size.

At $39.50—Swagger coats and wraps for afternoon and evening wear, in the most desired models, many of which are authentic copies of creations by "Jenny," "Drecoll," and "Lanvin." Fashioned of Charmeuse, Satins, Silk Faille, and Chiffon Taffeta. To be had in Black, Navy, and the new high shades.

In the Saks' Sweater Dept., Today

Women's Shetland Sweaters, $5

New and effective full-belted model with large patch pockets and collar. The colors include Rose, Corn, Emerald, Copenhagen Blue and White.

Artificial Silk Sweaters, $6.95

Modish model with sailor collar, tie sash and patch pockets, a reproduction of a much higher priced silk sweater. Colors: Rose, Green, Peacock Blue, Corn.

Also—Smart Norfolk Sweaters, $10

The correct model for tennis, boating, golfing, etc. Fashioned of Wool Jersey Cloth in Gold, Rose, and Copenhagen Blue. All sizes. *Third Floor.*

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Save the Difference in Dollars

Every dollar you may save in the purchase of good, serviceable, up-to-date clothes, you can use in the purchase of other things you want. We offer you every opportunity to make every dollar bring the maximum in service and merchandise.

Spring Suits for Men at $19.75

such as we have assembled this year represent all that is good in fabric, in tailoring and in style, in a variety that will please men of conservative or extreme tastes. They represent clothing economy at a price which is lower than elsewhere, quality for quality considered.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Low Shoes, $5.94

Men who prefer to wear oxfords to boots will find good looking shoes in this collection of oxfords in black or tan calf, with Goodyear welts, inner soles of leather and broad, flat heels that make walking easy.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

New Motor Robes $1.49 to $7.49

Light-weight, Spring robes in regulation sizes, of whipcord, covert, broadcloth and rainproof fabrics in a variety of serviceable colorings.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Men's Underwear

Light-weight athletic underwear of white striped madras. Shirts: Sleeveless, coat style. Drawers: Open knee-length, with side straps and reinforced seats.

79c per garment.

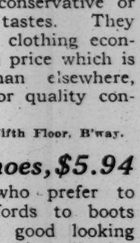
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Men's Belts, 48c

Leather has made enormous upward strides in price—a fact which makes these cowhide belts in sizes 30 to 44 at their low price a matter worthy of consideration.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Shirts for Men Who Are Wider



We carry a good assortment of soft or laundered cuff negligee models in striped shirtings, sizes 18 to 20. The big man will find comfort in the fit of the extra-size sleeves, body and length which he could not find in regular size shirts. $1.44

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

The man who is undecided about the appropriateness of a gift he must make, or the man who wishes the advice of "some one who knows" about things for his women folks, will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help him. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

CITY LEADS NATION IN RECRUITING WORK

Mayor's Committee Takes Over All Propaganda for Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

COUNTRY'S CITIES GIVE AID

Demonstration for Paul Revere Day —Move to Co-ordinate Medical Service.

The Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense was organized yesterday to take over all recruiting propaganda in New York, and to act as a guide to other cities in coordinating and organizing the recruiting of the country on a scientific basis under a system similar to that evolved in England after nearly two years of blundering and bitter experience.

Captain John F. Lucey, who assisted in organizing the Belgian Relief, and who has had extensive military experience, will have immediate charge of the work.

The members of the committee are Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company, Chairman; Captain John F. Lucey, President of the Lucey Manufacturing Company, Vice Chairman; C. Ledyard Blair of Blair & Co.; H. R. Sutphen, Vice President of the Electric Boat Company; Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Guy E. Tripp, Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company; John W. Platten, U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company, and Harvey D. Gibson of the Liberty National Bank. Walter Wanger is Secretary of the committee.

A meeting yesterday morning at the committee's office, 50 East Forty-second Street, was attended by representatives of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Navy League, and arrangements were made to consolidate the work in the new committee so as to avoid lost motion and to prevent duplication and unnecessary competition among recruiting officers of the several branches of the service.

The co-operation of all recruiting instrumentalities was promised as rapidly as the committee could get into touch with them. Railway companies, theatres, stores, restaurants, and scores of other business organizations promised full support, and placed every facility at the committee's disposal. Before night hundreds of individuals and companies had volunteered and not a single refusal had been received.

As soon as the committee had been designated by Mayor Mitchel on Saturday night telegrams were sent to 600 Mayors of cities of more than 10,000 population, asking co-operation. Scores of telegrams had been received last night from all parts of the country promising every assistance and asking full particulars. Similar telegrams will be sent to smaller cities as soon as a list of Mayors can be obtained by the committee.

April 19 has been designated by the committee as "Wake up, America! Day," to be observed throughout the country with patriotic demonstrations. The date is the anniversary of the historic ride of Paul Revere and the battle of Lexington, and it also is one day before that set by President Wilson as the time when he hoped to see the navy recruited to full strength. The committee hopes it will be able to fulfill the President's desire.

The following is the telegram sent to the Mayors:

The Recruiting Committee on National Defense appointed by Mayor Mitchel earnestly desires to co-operate with you in recruiting the army and navy to full war strength. We have started an active campaign, supported by the business interests of Greater New York, to distribute literature of all kinds and are co-operating with the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps officers appointed on recruiting duty.

We are especially anxious to have a national recruiting day on the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and would earnestly request that you co-operate with us to make this a great national demonstration of loyalty to our Government as an expression of our feelings to the world generally.

We have arranged to duplicate the ride of Paul Revere on the eighteenth, and the poem of Paul Revere will be recited at all theatres, school houses, churches, and shown on the screens of all the moving picture houses.

Alarms, distributed by flying machines, tolling of church bells, fire bells, factory whistles. Please advise if you will co-operate with us and would like to have us forward you the details of the program that we are working on.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
Chairman of the Recruiting Committee on National Defense.

The committee announced last night that all theatres approached in New York had accepted the plans of the committee. More than 16,000 moving picture houses in the United States also will co-operate in an effort to make "Wake Up, America! Day" all that the committee wishes it to be.

The officers present at the meeting of the committee yesterday were Colonel I. D. Walsh, U. S. A., in charge of recruiting for the army in this department; Major John H. Hughes, U. S. A., in charge of recruiting on the east side; Lieutenant Combes, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Sterrit, U. S. M. C., representing recruiting publicity in their arms of the service; Lieut. Commander Grady, U. S. N., in general charge of recruiting for the navy; L. S. Alger of the Navy League, who will be in charge of railway publicity; Captain J. F. Lucey of the Mayor's committee, and Walter Wanger, secretary of the committee.

All were jubilant over the prospect that propaganda would be concentrated and thus relieve them from work and worry which has hindered rather than assisted recruiting. Each said he had been approached by many societies and individuals who wanted to do something but did not know what to do. In future all queries and offers of assistance will be referred to the committee.

The Presidents of ten railways offered to co-operate yesterday and sent representatives to New York to confer with the committee. They were Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, Ralph Peters of the Long Island, Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania, N. G. Besler of the Jersey Central, A. H. Smith of the New York Central, Howard Elliott of the New Haven, F. D. Underwood of the Erie, E. E. Loomis of the Lehigh Valley, Wilbur C. Fisk of the Hudson & Manhattan, and W. H. Truesdale of the Lackawanna. Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough suggested that four recruiting posters be put into each car of his company. Several express companies offered their wagons for advertising, and a company operating steamers on the Mississippi offered the use of its boats.

The support of woman clubs was unanimous. Automobile and aero clubs were enthusiastic and many automobiles have been offered. The committee plans to have automobiles ready to take applicants for enlistment to examining officers without delay.

As soon as literature is available the Boy Scouts will be asked to see that it is distributed. This literature will be sent to other parts of the country where printing facilities are not as good as here. Several artists have offered posters and the magazine writers will be organized today. Newspaper men who have been asked to take charge of publicity in the daily press have formed a preliminary organization.

August Heckscher, an Austrian by birth, has tendered the free use of the rooms occupied by the committee.

The Mayor announced yesterday the appointment of a Committee on Hospitals of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, to organize the hospital and medical facilities of the city, and has asked Dr. S. S. Goldwater to be its Chairman. The medical bureaus of the army and navy, the Department of Medical Relief of the American Red Cross, and the Medical Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense have been advised by the Mayor of this committee, and conferences have been held by Dr. Goldwater with Surgeon General Gorgas of the army, Surgeon General Braisted of the navy, the Red Cross authorities, and the medical officers of the Council of National Defense in Washington. All of them have welcomed his co-operation.

An appeal to employers to remove obstacles from the path of men who want to join the navy was made by Commander K. M. Bennett, in charge of the Navy Publicity Bureau, yesterday. He said:

"To us, in intimate touch with the recruiting, it seems that a great service can be done, but it must be done now, for the call is urgent. Let every store, big commercial or manufacturing interest, bank, office, or workshop, find out the man who wants to enlist, and make it possible for him to do so. Send him forth for his flag as your representative. He will find a new enthusiasm and a stronger patriotism, because he is not only serving his country, but representing you. You have this man with you right now. He only needs your encouragement and your backing.

"If every big concern would pick out its one man as its representative in the navy, what a wonderful result it would be."

PREPARES TO TRAIN 7,000.

Naval Station at Newport May Put Tents on Nearby Land.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 8.—The training station, where apprentice seamen, firemen, hospital workers, bakers, radio, and signalmen, and yeomen are being trained for the navy, and where many college students are being trained for the scout patrol of the Coast Defense Naval Reserves, will be immediately fitted for the accommodation of 7,000 men, and if barracks and tents cannot accommodate this number, land close to the station will be rented and tents placed there. Commander Rufus Z. Johnston, who returned today from the Navy Department, will soon get a thousand tents and other necessary equipment.

Commander Johnston has received from Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, a letter commending the work at the station.

The station received 106 recruits today.

LINCOLN TRUST
Company

Offers to its depositors every banking facility.
Interest paid on deposits.
Three centrally located offices.

204 Fifth Aveune at 25th Street — Broadway at 72nd Street
346 Broadway at Leonard Street

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5%
Special Security for Our *Guaranteed* First Mortgage Certificates

Each mortgage deposited with the Trustee to secure these certificates has an amortization clause providing for serial reductions of principal. The certificate holder thus obtains the benefit of increased margin of security without the annoyance of receiving partial payments on account of his investment.

In addition, the principal and interest are guaranteed to net 5%.

Write for Booklet, **"The Ideal Investment."**

New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000.
135 Broadway, New York — 'Phone: 6880 Cortlandt.
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A Queen Anne Group at the Hampton Shops

ONLY a Writing Table, a Chair and a Mirror, and yet, brought into intimate relationship in one of the Hampton Shops Galleries, you have but to glance at them and you are back in the leisurely days of Queen Anne.

Neither the cabriole-legged Writing Table alone, with its decorative graining of burr-walnut and its panel of intricate "Sea-weed" marquetry, nor the Mirror also of walnut, with its shaped cresting and glass panelled frame, nor yet the Chair with its characteristic back and carved and voluted splat—but all of them together.

And the evidence of cultured taste here displayed suggests the ability of Hampton Shops experts to take in hand the furniture and decorations of a complete room or an entire house.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St.

We Know What Mother and Baby Need
We Specialize in Becoming Clothes for
MOTHERS-TO-BE
that differ in no outward way from prevailing modes; lines so cleverly adapted to conceal condition and expand as required without alterations. The largest and most complete assortment is now being shown on our new spacious second floor. The latest in Dresses for all occasions. Suits. Coats. Skirts. Waists. Negligees. Underwear and Corsets.
Everything That Baby Needs.
Both little clothes and beautiful nursery furniture are on display on the second floor. Patrons tell us that we have the most beautiful and complete baby shop in town. We invite you to come, to look rather than to buy.

Alaska Calls
With all the mystery of the Northern Lights, with fairy fields of flowers, snow-capped mountains, Indian villages and the traditions of the Totem Pole, Alaska calls to you. Travel over the
GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RY.
Luxurious service on its trains through the majestic beauty of the Canadian Rockies at their best. Thence by Grand Trunk Pacific steamships to Alaska. Write or call for illustrated descriptive Booklet No. T-9.
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Age 21 to 45 years. Experience in every phase of institutional work. Duties include inspection of private charitable institutions receiving money from the City of New York. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; Oral, 2; Duties, 5. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building to April 17, at 4 P. M. Requested application blanks mailed provided self-addressed envelope or sufficient postage is sent. For full particulars see "City Record," or apply to
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A loss, when announced in The New York Times, often means recovery. The New York Times reprints all Lost advertisements free of charge in its Lost and Found Bulletin, which is a great aid in recovering lost articles. Telephone the Lost and Found Department of The Times, Bryant 1000, for additional information.—Advt.

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"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
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Play Victor Records with Victor Tungs-tone Stylus

Will play 100 to 300 records without changing

Packages of four, 10c

If used with proper care, four Tungs-tone Styli (one 10c package) should play 1,000 records.

When playing Victor Records, carefully lower the sound box and place the stylus or needle upon the smooth outside rim of the record and gently push into the record groove.

Manufactured exclusively by the
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New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.
Warning: The use of the word Victrola upon or in the promotion or sale of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph products is misleading and illegal.

5 out of 9 on a Pullman

A random test was recently made in a crowded Pullman Club Car—and it was found that, of the men who were smoking cigarettes, 5 out of 9 were smoking Fatimas.

Probably an unusually high percentage even for Fatimas; but this case is merely one of the many evidences that more and more representative men are now-a-days choosing a sensible cigarette.

They smoke Fatimas—not alone for their likeable taste—but for the common sense "man-comfort" that they find in this delicately balanced Turkish blend. Fatimas please the throat and tongue *while* you are smoking them—and they leave you feeling "fit" *afterwards.*

You don't have to think of "how many" when you are smoking a sensible cigarette like Fatima.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA
A Sensible Cigarette
20 for 15¢

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The Allied Governments Have Bought Over

10,000

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To Equip Their New Armies

"Compare the work" and you too will choose the ROYAL Typewriter,—the machine that makes big organizations complete.

Royal Typewriter Company, Inc.

364 Broadway, New York Telephone Franklin 4400

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

BRITISH PRESS ON TOWARD CAMBRAI

Advance on Front of 3,000 Yards North of the Highroad from Bapaume.

GERMANS SHELL RHEIMS

French Government Orders the Civil Population to Evacuate the City.

LONDON, April 8.—The British infantry made considerable progress last night in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road, advancing on a front of 3,000 yards (nearly two miles) north of the village of Louverval. Elsewhere on the British front there were numerous raids, particularly east of Ypres, where the German trenches were found to be badly damaged.

On the French front last night and today passed in comparative quiet, although French forces, aiding the Belgians, penetrated the enemy positions at two points in the neighborhood of Lombartzyde, finding the trenches filled with German dead.

As a result of the wanton destruction of the city of Rheims by the German artillery the French Government has ordered that every person whose presence is not indispensable must leave the place. Refuge will be provided for those who are unable to find shelter with relatives or friends. Yesterday the Germans threw 1,200 shells into the city, killing one civilian and injuring three.

The British air corps showed considerable activity during the night, bombarding airdromes, transport, and a battery in action. In one German airdrome three hangars were destroyed.

The British statement follows:

In the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road we made considerable progress during the night on a front of about 3,000 yards north of the village of Louverval.

Our raiding parties entered the enemy's lines last night at a number of points and secured several prisoners. In one raid southeast of Ypres we captured eighteen German prisoners. The enemy's trenches were found to be greatly damaged by our fire.

Our airplanes carried out several bombing raids yesterday and the previous night. Large quantities of explosives were dropped on airdrome stations, transport, and a battery in action; good results were observed. In one German airdrome three hangars were destroyed, possibly a fourth, and a group of buildings in the neighborhood also were hit.

Hostile trains also were attacked successfully by machine gun fire. A German kite baloon was successfully attacked and destroyed.

The report issued in Paris this afternoon follows:

In Belgium our troops penetrated at two points the position of the enemy in the region of Lombartryde. Numerous German dead were found in the trenches blown up by our fire. An attack by the enemy on one of our small posts south of the Paschendaele Canal was repulsed with grenades.

Between the Somme and the Aisne there were intermittent artillery engagements and patrol encounters at various points.

In the Vosges a surprise attack against one of our trenches in the region of Celles was repulsed easily. An enemy attack on Largitzen, in Alsace, cost the assailants losses, with no results. Elsewhere the night was calm.

The Paris report tonight says:

There was no infantry action during the course of the day along the entire front. There was violent artillery fighting in several sectors between the Somme and the Aisne and in Champagne.

On April 7 the Germans threw 1,200 shells on Rheims. One civilian was killed and three were wounded. Last night German airplanes dropped bombs on Belfort. There was neither casualties nor material damage.

BERLIN, April 8, (via London.)—The French renewed yesterday their attempt to gain ground near Laffaux, on the new front north of Soissons, but were repulsed with heavy losses, the War Office announces. The statement says 161 airplanes and nineteen captive balloons were destroyed by the Germans last month. The text of the statement follows:

A fresh attempt by the French to gain ground near Laffaux broke down under our fire with heavy losses.

Our opponents, including Americans who were in the French aerial service long prior to the American declaration of war, lost in the month of March, in the west, east, and the Balkans, 161 airplanes and nineteen captive balloons by our attacks and anti-aircraft devices. Of these, 143 airplanes and nineteen balloons were shot down by fire from the ground. The German losses amounted to forty-five airplanes. No captive balloons were lost.

WORKMEN IN RUSSIA VEX NEW GOVERNMENT

Their Deputies Seek to Run Things Their Own Way—Army Is Unwavering.

PETROGRAD, April 8.—A conflict of authority between the Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies and the Government has been receiving much attention in the newspapers. The Deputies appear to have given a qualified acknowledgment of the authority of the Government, but seek their own way to the extent of constituting a menace to the success of the Ministers in solving problems with which they are confronted. An exaggerated jealousy of the rights of the people is the cause of the friction. The Council has announced that it is its prerogative to ignore governmental authority when in its opinion such authority overrides popular freedom.

The newspapers are filled with appeals to the workmen to subordinate themselves to the needs of the army and to resume activity in disorganized factories, many of which are still virtually at a standstill. Other factories are working theoretically eight hours a day, but the employes are devoting much time to meetings and to other things which cause interruption. That much of the unrest and dissatisfaction among the workmen can be attributed to the remnant of the old police organization, members of the Black Hundreds and German agents is the opinion of the members of the Duma.

An encouraging sign on the other hand is seen in the growing support of the Government by the military. The Don Cossacks have announced their unqualified allegiance, and delegations from various parts of the front have appeared in the Duma with similar assurance.

RUSSIAN FORCE LANDS NEAR PORT OF SAMSOON

Seize Post on Asia Minor Coast —Destroyer Takes Ten Turk Ships.

PETROGRAD, April 7, (British Admiralty Per Wireless Press).—A small Russian force made a landing yesterday on Turkish territory on the Black Sea Coast at a point about 140 miles west of Trebiond, it is announced officially. The statement follows:

One of our Black Sea torpedo boats landed troops near the mouth of the River Termeh, fifty-eight versts (thirty-eight miles) east of Samsoon, (Samsoon is 180 miles west of Trebizond). Our troops burned a Turkish observation post.

The same torpedo boat captured ten sailing ships loaded with valuable cargoes and took them to Trebizond.

One of our submarines has sunk a sailing ship in the Bosphorus region.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK OFF BELGIUM

Another Severely Damaged by Torpedoes—Many Bombs Are Dropped on Zeebrugge.

LONDON, April 8.—A German destroyer was sunk and another was damaged severely last night off the Belgian coast, the Admiralty announces. The statement follows:

Attacks were carried out on the Zeebrugge (Belgium) mole by naval seaplanes on the night of April 7-8. Many bombs were dropped. Attacks also were made on ammunition dumps at Ghent and Bruges. All our machines returned safely.

Other operations were carried out off Zeebrugge during the same night, whereby two enemy destroyers were torpedoed. One was seen to sink. The fate of the second is uncertain, but it was severely damaged. We sustained no casualties.

SUPREMACY OF AIR NOW HELD BY BRITISH

Airplanes by Hundreds Penetrate German Territory Seeking Main Points of Positions.

FLY 50 MILES BEHIND LINES

Loss of Twenty-eight Machines in Battle Held to be Small Price to Pay for Work Accomplished.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, April 8.—Under a blue Easter sky, beflecked here and there with bits of filmy white cloud, British aviators by the hundred continued today their work of re-establishing beyond all question of doubt their supremacy in the air. They carried the fighting wholly into the enemy territory, sought out their airdromes, military headquarters, ammunition dumps, and concentration camps, and challenged the Germans in every possible manner to come up and fight.

In one instance the British fliers penetrated fifty miles behind the German lines. They fairly flew circles about a numerically superior enemy squadron which sought to intercept them. Speed and manoeuvring powers are the great qualities of modern airplane scouts, and to have a place with the élite of the upper air the machines must develop in the neighborhood of 150 miles an hour and be able to do tricks in flying that no bird ever accomplished.

To the laymen the weather seemed ideal for flying, but the airmen were inclined to complain because some of the woolly patches of cloud had enabled several hard pressed German aviators to take refuge in their mist and escape immediate punishment.

"Give us three or four cloudless days and we will hit the Boche airmen such a blow that they won't be able to recover all Summer," said an enthusiastic wing subaltern to the correspondent today.

The loss of twenty-eight machines in two days' bombing, fighting, photographing and observing is counted by the airmen as a small price to pay for the work accomplished, considering the number of machines engaged, coupled also with the fact that all these operations were within the German lines.

Against the loss of the British machines must be placed 15 German airplanes actually seen to crash down and 31 driven down damaged, most of which are believed to have been destroyed. The British will not officially anncunce a hostile machine destroyed unless two or more of their fliers actually see the falling plane ablaze or watch it crash a hopeless mass of wreckage.

When fliers are engaged in fighting, the formation is twenty or more machines, and when one begins to go down there is seldom time to watch the completion of its earthward journey. Under such conditions a hostile machine is not counted in the total enemy casualities. However, the British flying corps is absolutely unperturbed when its losses exceed those of the enemy. The men philosophically regard this as the penalty necessarily entailed in maintaining the offensive. Technically, the Germans seldom have a machine "missing," for with the fighting going on almost entirely on their side of the line all their machines driven down can be accounted for.

There is no comparison with the amount of work done by the British and German machines. To airmen, maintenance of supremacy means ability to ascend daily and accomplish whatever aerial work is desired. Although the Germans have been more active in recent weeks, they have never interfered at any time seriously with this work. In bad weather, in which the British are unable to harass him; the Boche generally starts prying over the British lines. Two days of fighting generally discourage him, however, to such an extent that the British believe a solid week of fighting weather will disarrange his flying plans for months to come.

The British have a great preponderance of machines, and at least thirty of these probably go over the German lines against one hostile machine flying on this side of the trenches. This ratio of activity within the enemy territory must always be set against the ratio of losses. The maintenance of a great number of machines enables the British to carry on a preponderance of artillery fire, directing their shots not by hazard or "off the map," but under the actual eyes of the airplanes.

The constant aggressiveness of the British Flying Corps and the willingness of the splendid young pilots and observers to take every manner of risk means information for and protection of the army on the ground to an extent which they regard as amply repaying their sacrifices. Under their guidance on this Easter Day the British guns were roaring all along the far-reaching battle lines. It was a brilliant day for warfare as well as air fighting.

Such a day develops incidents beyond measure. Planes could be seen darting in and out of fleecy cloud banks, glinting at times like bits of silver in the sunshine, and flashing away with the speed of a sunbeam itself. The distant patter of machine guns often told of fighting behind a cloud screen or at such a height that the machines were lost to view.

The task of suppressing the German airmen is greater today than it was a year ago, but the British have set about accomplishing it with all possible speed.

GERMAN ALLIANCE LOYAL.

But Declaration Blaming Germany for the War Is Rejected.

The Executive Committee of the German-American Alliance, which includes German-American organizations all over New York State, having a total membership of 150,000, adopted a statement at a meeting last night at the clubhouse of the Eastern District Turnverein in Brooklyn pledging support to the United States in the war against Germany, but rejected a clause which placed the blame for the war on Germany.

The statement, which was originally submitted to the committee, referred to the war as one "which Germany's defiance of our rights has forced upon the United States." A copy of this statement was given out in advance by Henry Welsmann, Chairman of the Alliance. The statement that Germany forced the war on the United States, however, was objected to by some of the twelve members of the Executive Committee.

The argument on this and other points kept the committee in session from 8 o'clock until 11:30, when the statement was finally indorsed, after the objectionable clause had been cut out.

How much is it worth to you to have a single room or your whole house furnished exactly as you desire it? Tell us what you would like and without any obligation on your part we will gladly name our price to deliver you a complete service.

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30 minutes by train or motor. 50 trains daily —Long Island R. R. 33d St. Station. Motor Route: Queensboro Bridge, Jackson Ave. through Flushing direct to Bayside.

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We will save money to a client, but not at the expense of quality.

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ACT WITHOUT DELAY.

When property is missing, recovery is retarded by refraining from publicity. Loss of any kind should be advertised immediately in The New York Times. See last page. Telephone 1000 Bryant. —Advt.

If you want a mild one but a good one, the dealer knows you mean

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"Truly a Cigar"
3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAQUI MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes
Where Good Cigars Are Sold

The Annalist, every Monday, gives a survey of the financial markets of value to investors, manufacturers, and business men generally. The Open Security Market, a regular feature, is a means by which the purchase of unlisted securities is facilitated. 10c.—$4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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WHAT THE HIGHEST ENGLISH AUTHORITIES SAY OF THIS MOUNTAIN-NEST OF VERSE, THESE SUPERNAL FLIGHTS OF SONG
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Whether it's out of a lunch pail or from the table of a Delmonico, the result is the same—indigestion, constipation and the lowered physical and mental vitality which constipation causes.

Constipation, if neglected, may easily lead to serious disablement, particularly if you dose yourself with a hap-hazard assortment of pills and laxative waters.

Nujol, the internal lubricant, has none of these habit-forming dangers of the drug remedies. It is not a bowel stimulant, and is not absorbed by the system. It acts as a mechanical lubricant, keeps the contents of the intestines soft and so facilitates normal movements.

As Nujol is not a physic but a lubricant, it does not gripe or upset the system. Being tasteless, it is not unpleasant to take.

The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has used its world-wide resources in producing Nujol and its reputation is behind the product.

Nujol is the only remedy for constipation we manufacture. The genuine sold only in pint bottles bearing Nujol trade-mark. All bottles filled at our Nujol plant, absolutely modern and sanitary.

Write today for an instructive booklet on Nujol and its uses.

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Add years to the life of your car, ward off rapid depreciation by using

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With this lubrication friction around your car is conspicuous by its absence.

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ESCAPES CITY JAIL THROUGH COAL HOLE

"Trusty" in Jefferson Market Prison Dragged to Street by Confederates.

SPEEDS AWAY IN A TAXI

Police, Warned of Jail Delivery, Get to the Prison After Convict Has Vanished.

With the assistance of four confederates, Harry Casey of 428 West Fortieth Street, made his escape from the Jefferson Market Court prison early this morning. He was pulled through the manhole of the prison coal cellar in Tenth Street and taken away in a taxicab. Casey was serving a year and a half for violating the Sullivan law.

A few moments after the escape, an automobile containing Sergeants Connors and Hughes and four patrolmen was sent to the court prison, but the police could find no trail of the fugitive and his accomplices. An alarm was sent to all police precincts of the city. Casey was a "trusty." He had the job of assistant night engineer, and about 12:30 o'clock went from the cellar up to the keeper's office.

"Well, are you getting enough heat?" he said to Keeper Curran.

He felt the radiators when Keeper Curran said there was enough heat and returned to the cellar. This was the last the prison officers saw of him.

The plan of escape was nearly spoiled by Edward Baisley, an employe of Cushman's bakery, across the street from the prison. About 12:15 o'clock four men walked into the bakery, he said, and asked where they could get a taxicab nearby. Baisley directed them to Christopher Street, and three of them walked away. As the fourth engaged him in conversation Baisley looked across the street and saw the three men, one with a light, apparently examining the outer prison wall. Baisley left the fourth man, and going to the rear of the bakery store telephoned to Lieutenant Tinker of the Charles Street Prison, saying he thought men were trying to drill through the wall.

Then he slipped from a side door and started toward the prison, when he saw a taxicab dash away with several men in it. He rang the prison bell, and told Keeper Curran what he had seen. The prison officials went to the cellar, where they found that the chain fastening the manhole had been cut and the cover removed.

Baisley described three of Casey's confederates as tall men wearing dark overcoats. The fourth, he said, was slightly shorter, wore a light overcoat and eyeglasses. Casey is said to be 5 feet 7½ inches tall, with a dark complexion. His hair is worn brushed back from his forehead.

JEWS THANK MR. GERARD.

Ambassador Assures Them War Will Not Interfere with Relief Work.

Ambassador Gerard, who spoke for a few minutes yesterday at a fair and concert in the Star Casino, at 107th Street, to raise $5,000 for Jewish war sufferers at Warsaw, said he had made arrangements before leaving Switzerland for continuation of the transmission of funds to Jewish victims of the war in Poland.

"Do not fear that the entrance of the United States in the war will prevent your aid from reaching the people for whom it it intended," Mr. Gerard told the members and friends of the United Warschauer Relief Society.

The funds hereafter will be distributed through C. L. Marcus, from Berne Switzerland. Mr. Marcus, who is a New York banker, had been in Germany and Poland on this work for some months before the Ambassador left Berlin. It was through the presentation of conditions to the Ambassador by Mr. Marcus that Mr. Gerard undertook the work of aiding the Warsaw Orphan Asylum and Home for the Aged by obtaining financial support from the Rockefeller Foundation, which is now contributing $1,200 monthly.

The American Jewish Relief, the Central Committee for the relief of Jews suffering through the war, and the Jewish People's Relief will meet tomorrow afternoon to decide what effect the entrance of the United States into the war is to have on the activities of the organizations in the territory occupied by the Germans.

TO HELP TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Government Appoints Frank R. Rutter Commercial Attache at Tokio.

The big growth in trade between the United States and Japan, especially since the European war began, has induced the Government to appoint a Commercial Attaché at Tokio. It was stated yesterday that Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce had named Frank R. Rutter for the post. Mr. Rutter will sail for Japan within a few weeks. Prior to leaving he will confer with manufacturers and exporters at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House.

The new Attaché will devote his entire time to commercial work in behalf of the Foreign Commerce Bureau. Mr. Rutter has been connected with the foreign trade activities of the Government for seven years, and was until his appointment Assistant Chief of the bureau.

RAID HAMMERS'S HOME.

Revenue Men Seize $100,000 Worth of Drugs in Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., April 8.—Narcotic drugs said to be worth $100,000 were confiscated here today by Daniel L. Porter of New York, Federal revenue agent, in a raid on the quarters of Dr. R. C. Hammers, recently arrested in New York charged with violating the drug law.

According to Porter, the raid brought to light traces of Dr. Hammers's connection with a traffic in narcotics in Chicago, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Atlanta, Memphis, and Nashville and other cities.

GRANDSON SEEKS BEQUEST.

Attacks G. W. Van Allen's Will Because It Was Revoked by Codicil.

A contest of a codicil of the will of George W. Van Allen, who died Jan. 14 last, leaving an estate estimated at more than $250,000, has been filed in the Surrogates' Court in behalf of William H. Van Allen, a grandson, on the ground that the decedent was induced to believe that the contestant had died, and accordingly revoked a bequest to him of $6,000. The contestant, through his special guardian, Frederick P. Schenck, charges that the "alleged fraud" was committed in the interest of those receiving the residuary estate. It is alleged that Mr. Van Allen's daughters refused to permit the mother of the contestant to see their father during his final illness.

Mr. Van Allen's will, made in 1911, gave his residuary estate for life to his wife, Sarah, and provided that on her death $6,000 each was to go to the children of their deceased son, George W. Van Allen, Jr. The remainder went to three daughters, Henrietta V. Healey, Lillian A. Scott and Ella Van Allen. The codicil, made last year, revoked the bequest to the grandson, William H. Van Allen, and on this ground the contest is brought. The daughters deny that there was any undue influence.

FOR A JEWISH REVIVAL.

Rabbi Goldstein to Work for Religious Awakening.

Herbert S. Goldstein announced yesterday his resignation as Associate Rabbi of the Congregation Kehilath-Jeshurun, 117 East Eighty-fifth Street. He will dedicate his life to a popular Jewish revival movement in this city, at the solicitation of young people of the East Side and Harlem.

"In this country prosperity has swamped religion," said Rabbi Goldstein. "It is high time that the Jews throughout our glorious country should realize the need for a popular religious movement, not through vulgar means, not through threats and scares, but by the more proper method—though the Torah, Rabbinic, and Jewish background."

Rabbi Goldstein will lease a house for daily services and a theatre will be leased for Sunday morning lectures.

BIG STATEN ISLAND PIERS.

Ground to be Broken Today for Great Plant.

One of the most important additions to New York's harbor facilities in the last ten years is to be started today with the breaking of ground by the Staten Island Development Company for three big piers on the bay between Clifton and Stapleton, Staten Island. The piers will be more than 1,000 feet in length and capable of accommodating at the same time ten ocean freighters with a combined capacity of 100,000 tons. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has completed arrangements to run sidings to warehouses to be built on the waterfront back of the piers, giving the new company direct all-rail communication with the trunk lines of New Jersey. The construction work, according to an announcement made yesterday, will cost several millions of dollars.

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OUR 38TH YEAR

To know what to read this season, consult list of three hundred best new books in the Spring Number of The New York Times Review of Books next Sunday.—Advt.

The Star Spangled Banner

Our national hymn—sung by Thomas Chalmers, the great baritone of the Boston Opera Company—will be the feature of the program

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in the Edison Shop Recital Hall. The reverence, the earnestness which the singer put into his song has been caught by Mr. Edison and *Re-Created* with all its blood-stirring spirit. Come—hear it. You are invited.

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American Fantasie. *New York Military Band*
A Call to Arms. *Peerless Quartet*
Stars and Stripes Forever. *Sodero's Band*
Just Before the Battle, Mother. *Walter Van Brunt and Chorus*
My Country, 'Tis of Thee. *Thomas Chalmers*

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GIANTS YIELD TO DETROIT TIGERS IN FINAL CLASH OF THE SERIES

TIGERS RAP BENTON AND SQUARE SERIES

Giants Are Trounced, 6 to 1, as They Turn Eastward to Take Up Serious Duties.

NEW YORK WEAK WITH ASH

With Fletcher and Robertson Missing, McGraw's Lineup Fails to Develop Strong Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8.—The Spring series between the Giants and Tigers closed quietly here this afternoon before a crowd of 3,000 chilled fans, ending in a tie when the Tigers pounded Rube Benton for enough runs to win in the first inning. The final score was 6 to 1. Each team won four games in the series.

Weather conditions were decidedly unfavorable, and both managers cautioned their pitchers against undue exertion. Yesterday's snowfall left the field soft and slippery, except on the diamond which had been covered with a tarpaulin. In right field, where the fences had thrown a shadow, the snow was one inch thick.

Manager McGraw sent Benton over a seven-inning route, but Jennings worked three pitchers three innings each. The Giants could hit none of them hard enough to start a rally except in the fifth inning, when Kilduff and Kauff led off with singles. Kilduff scored on two infield outs. With Robertson and Fletcher missing, the New York attack was weaker in this game than any of the others. Zimmerman struck out three times, and Thorpe failed to hit the ball out of the infield.

It was the most uninteresting game of the series. The Tigers took all the life out of the Giants with their opening charge, and the rest of the game was a pacifist proceeding. There were no arguments even between the umpire and the players.

The Giants lined up with Kilduff at short, Fletcher having left for St. Louis last night to visit his family. He will rejoin the team to-morrow at Indianapolis. Kilduff made one of the six hits credited to the Giants, and Kauff gathered two of these scattering blows.

Benton could not get warmed up in the first inning. He had little speed and no jump on the ball. Bush led off with a single to left field. He was forced by Young. An infield single by Nicholson and a base on balls to Veach filled the bases. Heilman singled to right, scoring Young and Nicholson and advancing Veach to third base.

Burns grounded to Herzog, who threw Veach out at the plate. Heilman, who had taken second base on the throw-in after his hit and reached third on the play at the plate, attempted a double steal with Burns. McCarty attempted to break this up by picking Heilman off third base, but threw into left field and the run scored. Jones then bounced a double off the right field wall and Burns went over with the fourth run. The bombardment was interrupted when Benton caught Jones off second base for the third out.

The Tigers counted again in the fifth when Bush singled and Young walked. Bush took a long lead off second base and stole third on McCarty's bad peg to Kilduff. He scored on an infield out. Crawford opened the eighth with a single to center off Anderson. He stole second and Heilman's single brought him home.

New York's Burns made a hit in the first inning, but the Giants were hurled back by a double play and did not get another man to second base until the fourth frame, when Herzog doubled with one out. He was thrown out at third base on Thorpe's grounder to Bush.

After the fifth, which was New York's scoring inning, the Giants did not make a hit. The only man to reach first base was Holke, who walked in the eighth and died there. In this inning Veach fell down while chasing Burns' high fly, but got up and caught the ball.

The two teams left here tonight on a special train. They will separate tomorrow morning, the Giants going to Indianapolis and the Tigers to Toledo. Plans have been made for another series next Spring.

The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	4	1	3	1	4
Young, 2b	3	1	0	3	1
Nich'son, rf	3	1	2	2	0
Crawf'd, rf	1	1	1	1	0
Veach, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Heilman, cf	4	1	2	3	0
G.Burns, 1b	4	1	0	8	1
Jones, 3b	4	0	1	1	1
Yelle, c	4	0	0	7	2
James, p	1	0	1	0	2
aDyer	1	0	0	0	0
Boland, p	0	0	0	1	0
bEllison	1	0	0	0	0
Cun'gham, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	34	6	10	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.G.Burns, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Herzog, 2b	4	0	1	4	4
Thorpe, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Zim'rman, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Kilduff, ss	3	1	1	1	2
Kauff, cf	3	0	2	0	1
Holke, 1b	2	0	0	10	0
McCarty, c	2	0	0	6	0
Rariden, c	1	0	0	2	1
Benton, p	2	0	0	0	3
Anderson, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	30	1	5	27	14

a Batted for James in fourth.
b Batted for Boland in seventh.
Errors—Bush, McCarty.

Detroit	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Jones, James, Herzog. Stolen bases—Bush, Crawford. Double plays—Young, Bush, and Burns; Herzog, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 3; Detroit, 3. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 2; Cunningham, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off James, 2 hits, no runs in 3 innings; Boland, 3 and 1 in 3; Cunningham, none and none in 3; Benton, 8 and 3 in 7; Anderson, 2 and 1 in 2. Struck out—By James, 2; Boland, 2; Cunningham, 3; Benton, 3; Anderson, 2. Time—1 hour 33 minutes. Umpire—Brennan.

YANKS WAIT UNTIL TENTH.

Then They Sail Away from Newark and Win by 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 8.—Scoring four runs in the tenth inning, the New York Yankees downed the Newark International League team here this afternoon, by 5 to 1. Approximately 4,000 fans braved the cold and enjoyed the game.

Slim Love made an excellent showing in pitching the first three innings. In the South, Love had a hard time getting the ball over the plate, but today his control was perfect and he only allowed a single hit, striking out six batters. Alex. Ferguson of Bloomfield, N. J., who followed Love on the mound, pitched fine ball also.

Newark scored its only run while Jack Enright was pitching. Blackwell got a hit and was forced in, when Enright walked the next three batters.

Frank Gilhooley was the star batter of the afternoon. He hit safely four out of five times, and it was his single in the tenth that brought over the winning run.

The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley, rf	5	0	1	4	1
High, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Maisel, 2b	5	0	2	2	4
Fipp, 1b	3	1	1	8	1
Pu'mk'er, 1b	2	0	0	2	0
Baker, 3b	2	0	1	0	1
Fregon, 3b	3	0	1	2	0
Magee, cf	3	0	1	0	1
Hendryx, cf	2	0	0	0	0
Peck'p'ch, ss	0	0	0	1	0
Knaupp, ss	3	1	1	3	2
Alexander, c	3	1	1	8	2
Love, p	1	0	0	0	0
Ferguson, p	1	0	0	1	2
Enright, p	2	0	0	0	0
Ross, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	5	12	30	13

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fuller, 2b	5	0	1	4	5
Mowe, ss	4	0	0	3	4
Haas, lf	4	0	0	4	0
Callahan, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Durgin, 1b	4	0	1	12	0
Lewis, rf	4	0	1	0	0
McC'rron, 3b	3	0	1	4	2
Egan, c	2	0	1	0	1
Wilkinson, p	2	0	0	0	1
Smallw'd, p	1	0	0	0	1
Blackwell, c	3	1	1	4	2
Total	35	1	6	30	16

Errors—Maisel, Knaupp, Enright, Durgin, McCarron, (2.)

New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—5
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—New York, 4. Two-base hit—Fipp. Sacrifice hit—Peckinpaugh. Stolen bases—Haas, Mowe. Double plays—Smallwood, Mowe and Durgin; McCarron, unassisted; Maisel, Knaupp, and Fipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; Newark, 8. Bases on Balls—Off Wilkinson, 2; Enright, 4. Struck out—By Love, 6; Ferguson, 1; Enright, 1; Wilkinson, 2. Hits—Off Love, 1 in 3 innings; Ferguson, 2 in 3; Enright, 2 in 3; Ross, 1 in 1; Smallwood, 6 in 5; Wilkinson, 4 in 5. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Dougherty and McTague.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Yorkville S. C.—Mooney vs. Dummy Burns; Ravenswood Kid vs. Johnny Gilbert. Both ten-round bouts.

PLAN TO TILL GOLF LINKS.

Dunwoodie Club Starts Move in Aid of National Defense.

That the golf players of the United States turn farmers and till the soil on hundreds of acres of land owned by golf clubs, raising large crops of potatoes and other vegetables, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of ambulance trucks and other articles for national defense, is part of the plans for national preparedness discussed yesterday at a special meeting of the Dunwoodie Country Club. Members of the organization pledged themselves to work two hours a week each for twenty weeks.

It was announced that the plan originated with Frederick Upham Adams, and it has the indorsement of the United States Golf Association, which has pledged itself to call upon all its member clubs to take up the movement. A letter to that effect has been received by the Dunwoodie Country Club, signed by Howard W. Ferrin, President of the United States Golf Association. Austin L. Babcock, President of the local organization, was responsible for enlisting the support of the national body.

BROWN WILL HAVE TEAMS.

To Maintain Athletic Activities Despite Battered Schedules.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.—No action has been taken as yet by the Brown Athletic Board in the matter of calling off organized athletics for the balance of the season, although announcement of some sort is expected when college resumes Thursday morning after the annual Spring recess. The members of the Varsity baseball squad have all remained at college during the vacation period and have practiced daily when the weather has permitted. Only one member of the team, Robertson, an outfielder, is an enlisted man, he being enrolled in Battery A, a National Guard unit made up largely of Brown men. Other members of the baseball squad are active in the Brown Officers' Reserve Corps, but thus far the hours have not conflicted with baseball practice.

Brown's first scheduled game is with the University of Maine on Wednesday, April 11, and unless Maine should cancel this game, it seems a certainty. The game with the Providence International League team for the following Saturday also seems assured, but after that it is doubtful if any attempt will be made to continue the regular schedule.

Although the Brown baseball and track teams are sure to be pretty well upset within a week, there is a growing sentiment at this college that athletics should not be entirely abandoned. It is possible, although the Varsity baseball schedule be canceled, that some sort of an organization will be continued and some pretense made at playing games.

WOULD KEEP SPORTS GOING.

Lieutenant Commander McNair Opposes Action of Colleges.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Major M. J. Pickering, the graduate manager of athletics at the University of Pennsylvania, today received from Lieut. Commander F. V. McNair of Annapolis a communication expressing the opinion that "the present agitation of a number of our colleges to cancel all athletic activities is well meant but misdirected enthusiasm." Lieut. Commander McNair continues:

"Logically, colleges wishing to develop a military routine would pattern their daily work on the lines of our two military institutions, viz., West Point and the Naval Academy.

"Neither school has the slightest idea of not carrying out its athletic schedules, except on orders from Washington, which are unlikely. In fact the Navy's schedule will be carried out in spite of the graduation of the senior class and the loss of the three graduate coaches.

"Only a few years ago a certain Admiral made efficiency in fleet athletics count second only to efficiency in target practice.

"Let us have college athletics and more of them, just as the British are playing football behind the lines in Flanders."

TACTICS IN SPORT'S STEAD.

West Virginia University to Stop Athletic Activities.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., April 8.—Athletic contests at West Virginia University will be discontinued on account of the war, it is announced. More than 900 students at the university are taking military training, which will be substituted for athletics.

Spring football practice was dropped last week and it is expected that announcement of the canceling of all baseball games will be made within a few days.

SPOTTS'S SHOOTING BEST.

Champion Leads New York A. C. Nimrods in Easter Tourney.

Easter Sunday brought out a large field of gunners to the Travers Island traps of the New York A. C. yesterday. The day was excellent for the sport, and all of the regular events were taken by straight scores of 25 targets.

Champion R. L. Spotts did the best work of the afternoon, winning the high scratch prize with a 97 out of a possible 100 targets. On his way to the total he scored legs on both the Haslin and the Accumulation prizes, with straight scores in each event. The scores:

	T.I. Cup.	Has. Cup.	Tour. Cups.	Ac'm Cups.	Handicap Cups.	Scratch and Handicap
J. Nida	5	25	5	25	5	25	81—25—106
F. A. Baker	3	25	3	25	3	25	93—12—100
J.L.Brand'b'g	3	23	3	19	3	24	3	25	80—15— 95
G. J. Corbett	1	23	0	25	0	23	1	23	94— 6—100
W. J. Smith	4	24	0	20	4	22	4	25	81—20—100
A. L. Burns	1	25	0	22	1	22	0	25	92— 5— 97
G.S.Hutchins	3	19	3	24	3	28	3	25	80—15— 95
E.R.DeWolfe	5	19	5	25	5	25	5	25	82—20—100
A. W. Hex'er	6	21	6	23	6	25	6	25	73—30—100
D. S. Culver	2	25	2	25	2	25	2	23	90—10—100
W.R.Del'anty	4	25	4	25	4	22	4	25	85—16—100
F. J. Ham, Jr.	3	20	0	23	0	20	0	23	85—15—100
R. B. Cole	3	23	2	24	3	23	3	24	84—15— 99
J.H.Vand'v'r	0	25	0	25	1	25	2	25	96—12—100
W. B. Short	1	21	0	25	1	24	0	25	93— 8—100
L. W. Thompson	3	25	3	25	3	24	3	25	91—12—100
A. Thielman	0	14	0	25	0	23	0	23	84— 0— 84
R. R. Owen	4	25	0	24	0	20	4	25	87—18—100
H. D. Knight	2	24	2	21	0	24	2	25	89—12—100
R. W. Owen	2	21	1	20	2	20	2	25	80—12— 92
R. L. Spotts	1	24	0	25	1	25	0	25	97— 4—100
J.M.M'Laughlin	2	21	2	25	0	25	2	24	90— 8— 98
W. J. Elias	1	20	2	20	2	22	2	24	80—12— 92
A. G. Wilkes	2	20	2	25	2	25	2	23	86—10— 96
D.S.M'Mahon	1	19	0	20	1	25	0	22	84— 5— 89

WINNERS.

Travers Island Cup.—Won by J. H. Vanderveer.

Haslin Cup.—Legs scored by G. J. Corbett, F. J. Ham, Jr., W. B. Short, and R. L. Spotts.

Tournament Cup.—Leg won by J. M. McLaughlin.

Accumulation Cup.—Legs scored by A. L. Burns, W. B. Short, and R. L. Spotts.

High Scratch.—R. L. Spotts.

High Handicap.—W. J. Smith.

Special.—L. W. Thompson.

WRITERS OF SPORTS MEET.

Association Dines On and Chats of Many Things.

Something like ninety members of the Sporting Writers Association of Greater New York gathered in Murray's Roman Gardens at some minutes abaft midnight yesterday morning, inspired by the theory that a little dinner now and then is relished by the best of men. Various things were discussed in the course of the session, including the probable effect of the war on sports of various kinds, oysters bourguinonne, multitudinous slices of steak, and a gurgly substance served in mugs. The discussion was enthusiastic and amiable.

Louis de Casanova, President of the association, presided, and George Herbert Daley, one of the founders of the organization, acted as toastmaster. There were sundry speeches by members and guests, including the following, notable in varied fields: Keets Speed, Herbert Swope, C. H. Ebbets, Julian S. Myrick, Charley Harvey, George Bothner, Dr. Robert J. Bell, Martin Sheridan, Jack Doyle, Paul Williams, and Jack Curley. The general feeling among the speakers was that sports should be continued as far as possible during the period of the war.

SCHOOLBOY LEADS FIELD IN ROAD RUN

Gorey Captures First Honors in A. A. U. Race from Pores and Mullery.

Thomas Gorey, a 17-year old student of the High School of Commerce, wearing the colors of the St. Joseph's Young Men's Association, yesterday proved himself the best of the field of 150 harriers who participated in the novice A. A. U. road race held over the Brooklyn Athletic Association's course of about five miles.

Yesterday's event was the second that Gorey has contested in since he took up the running game, and his victory gave him his second prize. On his first time out the youthful St. Joseph's runner earned second place in the Harlem Athletic League road race held on March 25 under the auspices of the Harbrook A. C.

As was the case in his initial attempt, Gorey showed surprising ability over the entire journey and, judging his powers of endurance accurately, he set his pace well, with the result that from the start he remained among the leaders of the big field. His other rivals for premier honors were D. Pores, unattached, and S. Mullery of the Annunciation A. C.

These three runners furnished an interesting see-sawing battle throughout the run, and for about three miles and one-half the lead changed among them frequently. When about one mile and one-half from home, however, Gorey pushed to the front and remained at the head of the field to the finish, crossing the line in 30:55. He was only a few yards ahead of Pores, who nosed out Mullery for second honors with a burst of speed near the end of the race.

The competition for the team honors, among a dozen clubs which entered the full quota of representatives, developed an interesting battle, the honors eventually going to the athletes of the Pastime A. C., who compiled a low total of 83. This was two points better than that credited to the representatives of the St. Jerome's C. C. and the harriers of the Macomb's A. C., who tied for second honors with 85 points apiece. St. Joseph's Y. M. A. runners, who have been annexing point honors with remarkable success of late, finished in fifth position, due to a protest against two of the club's athletes competing as novices. One of the officials of the race, when figuring up the score, complained to Tom Cassidy, the A. A. U. Commissioner for Hudson County, that J. Cleary and A. Callanan of the St. Joseph's Club, who finished well up in the field, were ineligible to compete in the race because of the fact that they had won prizes in 1915. When proof of the official's assertion was produced by several others who professed knowledge to the same effect, Jack Hand, the St. Joseph's track captain, withdrew the names of the pair from the team competition.

The order of finish of the first forty runners follows:

T. Gorey, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.....30:55
D. Pores, unattached.....30:57
P. Mullery, Annunciation A. C.....31:03
H. Brown, Darbrook A. C.....31:06
E. Person, St. Jerome's C. C.....31:50
A. Mayer, St. Peter's Club, Jersey City.31:20
J. Flynn, Macomb's A. C.....31:23
J. Lieberman, Pastime A. C.....31:25
A. Walker, unattached.....31:27
C. Johnson, Brooklyn A. A.....31:29
J. Shea, Ozanam A. A., 31:30; E. Whitty, Macomb's A. C., 31:25; J. Dubin, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., 31:41; E. Farrell, Morningside A. C., 31:45; J. Bascomb, St. Thomas's A. A., 31:48; E. McLoughlin, St. Jerome's C. C., 31:58; J. Hudson, St. Jerome's C. C., 31:55; F. Wall, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., 31:56; L. Finkelman, Kings County A. A., 31:57; L. Beyensky, Seward A. A., 32:09; J. Cleary, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., 32:10; P. Hopkins, Macomb's A. C., 32:12; J. Rubin, Home News A. A., 32:20; A. Callanan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., 32:21; A. Fay, Macomb's A. C., 32:22; B. J. McGann, Pastime A. C., 32:27; A. De Luca, Ozanam A. A., 32:28; J. Fay, Maplewood A. C., 32:30; George Burns, unattached, 32:30; J. Brickman, Home News A. A., 32:31; J. Fitzpatrick, unattached, 32:33; F. McLaughlin, Pastime A. C., 32:34; F. Miller, St. Anselm's A. C., 32:35; G. Vouchis, unattached, 32:35; M. D. Virgillo, Maplewood A. C., 32:37; J. Skilar, Glencoe A. C., 32:38; E. Lindholm, Bronx Church House, 32:40; R. Postbauer, Arrow A. C., 32:42; F. Haggman, Pastime A. C., 32:43; A. Siete, Ozanam A. A., 32:44.

TEAM SCORES.

Pastime A. C.	4	13	16	21	29— 83
St. Jerome's C. C.	2	8	9	28	38— 85
Macomb's A. C.	3	7	11	12	52— 85
Ozanam A. A.	6	14	22	23	24— 89
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	1	10	27	33	34—103
Brooklyn A. A.	5	31	32	49	50—167
St. Anselm's A. C.	17	25	40	42	46—170
Hungarian-Am. A. C.	6	30	35	36	45—172
Bronx Church House	70	41	43	47	51—202
Maplewood A. C.	15	18	56	57	58—204
Glencoe A. C.	19	37	48	56	59—219
Paulist A. C.	39	44	53	54	55—245

W. Robinson, with a handicap allowance of 3:15, led home a field of thirteen harriers, who competed in the five-mile members' handicap road race of the Mohawk Athletic Club yesterday afternoon. The run was held over the Concourse, and the winner ran the distance in the actual time of 27:40. Fast time honors went to J. Brooks, who started with an allowance of two minutes and covered the journey in 27:18.

The order of finish follows:

W. Robinson, (3:15,) 27:40; W. Franz, (4:15,) 29:07; E. Naylor, (2:30,) 27:27; J. Brooks, (2:00,) 27:18; J. Plitcha, (4:15,) 29:34; J. Donahue, (3:15,) 28:57; G. Mazzucca, (2:30,) 28:15; M. Dwyer, (2:00,) 27:49; J. McGuinness, (2:30,) 29:34; W. Bonk, (3:00,) 30:24.

NEW YORK ELEVEN VICTOR.

Ben Millers, Strong St. Louis Soccer Team, Beaten, 3 to 2.

After their defeat in Bethlehem, Penn., on Saturday, the Ben Millers of St. Louis, who had held the national soccer champions to a tie in St. Louis at Christmas, came to this city yesterday to try conclusions with the New York Football Club at Harlem Field. Amid the cheering of fully 4,000 people New York won by the score of 3 goals to 2.

Gen. Wood to Throw Out First Ball.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood will open the baseball season at the Polo Grounds Wednesday afternoon, when he is to toss out the first ball in the game between the Yankees and Boston, which will usher in the American League race. Preparedness will also be a feature of the program of the day, for the Yankees are to show that they can drill as well as play baseball.

MONDAY'S BOWIE CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling, four furlongs. Fan Tan, (1mp.,) 111; Rabanta II., 109; Juanita III., (1mp.,) 105; Mr. Dooley, 105; *Dorothy Sullivan, 103; Marmony, 110; Dalacton, 108; Celtic, 104; *Wise, 107; *Tit for Tat, 99.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs. Brave, 127; Cannonade, 127; Brickley, 127; Schrapnel, 106; John Douglas, 122; Pastella, 106; *Damietta, 116; Booth, 127; Gold Cap, 127; Nolli, 126; Nyack, (1mp.,) 122; Meelogene, 105; Mary Lydia, 105. Also eligible: Jack Dawson, 110; Sir Fretful, 127; *Izzetbey, 122; Nini Muchacho, 127; Grenada, 127.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six and a half furlongs. Malabar, 116; Bulger, 116; Dr. Charcot, 112; Laura, 111; Black Vote, 99; *Salon, 111; *Joe Finn, 107; Parlor Boy, 116; Refugee, 114; Frontier, 112; Broom Corn, 108; Highway, 105; *Humiliation, 107. Also eligible: Billy Oliver, 110; Lady London, 107; Ada Anne, 107; Pontefract, 112; Mayme W., 105; None Such, 104; Freda Johnson, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Brook Purse; for three-year-olds; seven furlongs. N. K. Beale, 115; King Herod, (1mp.,) 106; Judge Wingfield, 106; Peloton, (1mp.,) 106; Kentucky Boy, 106; Kilts, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and twenty yards. Royal Meteor, 113; Carlton G., 111; Ocean Prince, 110; Peacock, 108; Daingerfield, 108; Nannie McDee, 103; *G. W. Kisker, 106; *Bob Redfield, 103; Clifton Girl, 100; Misha, 111; Richard Langdon, 111; Aeon, 108; Tom Hancock, 108; Rustling Brass, 108; Life, 100; *Huda's Brother, 106; *Baby Sister, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Star Bird, 113; Malheur, 109; Quien Sabe, 107; *Dolina, 106; Preston Lynn, 112; Hands Off, 107; *Exmont, 107; *Repton, 102.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Billie Baker, 116; Pin Money, 116; Disturber, 113; El Oro, 112; Dartworth, 112; *Supreme, 111; *High Horse, 104; *Jabot, 116; Flying Feet, 116; Zodiac, 112; Ahara, 112; Idle Michael, 112; *Harwood, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear; track good.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Outlook for Baseball.

How is the war going to affect baseball? That is the question many are asking on the eve of the season's opening. The opinion has been advanced that the public mind is just now so occupied with military topics that the national pastime will not get its usual attention. On the other hand, it is claimed by many, including some army officials, that baseball will receive more attention than usual to relieve the public mind from the tension of the seriousness of the international situation.

President John K. Tener of the National League is one of those who believe that baseball is in for a great season. He does not think that the war will affect the game, unless there is some great calamity on land or sea. A national catastrophe after the start of the season would, of course, result in a period of countrywide mourning, during which baseball and all other recreation would be affected for a long period.

However, President Tener points out it will take some time to prepare the army and put it into shape for the field, and there is no probability that this will be accomplished until after the season which is about to begin. During this period, baseball officials believe, the public will need the diamond game as a necessary relaxation. It is argued that it could in no way interfere with the upbuilding of the army and would in the meantime furnish recreation for the public at large, whose attention will be occupied to a great extent with the sombre reflections of the international conflict.

It seems to be the general belief among the baseball men that the present season will be a banner one in every respect. In the first place, the game is back to normal conditions for the first time in many seasons. There are in the game this season no internal troubles to counteract the object of the game itself. The baseball strike and the rival outlaw league which distracted public attention from the game are things of the past. The rivalry between the clubs and the two major leagues is more intense because of this return to normal conditions.

Thus the major leagues, which are obligated to their players by contracts, will go ahead and play out their schedules as planned in the belief that the national pastime will furnish interest and recreation at a critical period in our national life, when such diversion will be needed. Sport will necessarily have to be curtailed in many quarters, so that baseball will help to fill up the gap in outdoor amusement caused by the absence of many athletic pastimes to which the American public has become accustomed.

***

Gould, Eleven-Time Champion.

Seldom has a champion enjoyed more fully the fruits of his prowess in a sport than has Jay Gould in the realm of court tennis. For the eleventh consecutive time he has been crowned as the title holder in the national amateur championship, and it becomes more convincingly evident that his supremacy will not be seriously threatened for some years to come. That coterie of players who have been clamoring for his title must feel certain now that their skill is far short of that necessary to humble Gould. Relinquish the championship he must, at some future time, but when such a happening is recorded, the name of the successful antagonist will doubtless be one that is as yet unheralded among followers of the ancient game.

There is, of course, one other alternative that Gould will retire, as he did from the open championship. But that possibility is hardly a visible factor at present. Gould is too firm a devotee of the game, too proficient a wielder of the racquet, to pass the championship mantle to other shoulders without a struggle. To watch Gould in the court, one is naturally first impressed with his skill and secondly with the keen relish with which he plays. He never appears to take the game too seriously, even in a championship match, and this may in some degree account for his steady amassing of titles year after year. There is the same care-free style of play which characterizes the natural champion as opposed to the manufactured champion. Gould combines aptitude with confidence and perseverance, and the result is a brilliancy of play that is the despair of those who would like to tread the path to a championship, but who find his presence an insurmountable obstacle.

How consistent has been Gould's work is shown by the fact that in all but one of the years in which he has won the amateur championship, Joshua Crane of Boston has been the runner-up. Crane is a player of pronounced ability and his skill shines when he is opposed by any other than Gould. His best endeavors, however, have been unequal to causing the downfall of the champion, and Crane's lack of success must offer a discouraging record to those of lesser calibre.

***

The Collegiate Swimming Season.

It was a keen disappointment to followers of college water sports that the Yale swimming team, champions of the Eastern league, should have to abandon the annual Easter vacation Western trip, because the scheduled meet with Northwestern University, winner of the Conference aquatic title, would have settled the question of national leadership.

A comparison of the season's performances, however, leaves hardly a doubt that the New Haven mermen, as a group, could outpoint in dual contest any 'varsity squad in the country. It may be questioned, in fact, if a stronger, better balanced college team was ever developed. There were on it no contestants of sensational ability, but, far more important, it boasted of several reliable performers a little above average for every event of the regulation list. Defections occurred frequently at critical stages of the championship tournament, yet in each instance reserve men almost as good were ready to step in and adequately replace the absent regulars.

In the final and deciding engagement of the season, against Columbia, Yale lacked the services of Captain Ferguson, one of its best all-around swimmers, and Badger, a star plunger, but the team showed no weakening, and scored an easy victory at 55 to 18, despite the fact that Herbert Vollmer, the Columbia leader, romped away with three firsts, running up 15 points for his side. That gives a good idea of the remarkable efficiency of the New Haven contingent.

Records were this year little disturbed. This was largely due to the practice of starting an unusually good candidate in four events at each meet, and the system is likely to be changed. College watermen are beginning to realize that it militates against the best interests of the sport and they seem generally in favor of a motion now before the authorities to restrict to three the number of contests in which any entrant may take part in dual league engagements. The innovation, they feel confident, will not only insure better performances, prevent overworking stars to the breaking point, and enable more students to compete in 'varsity aquatics, but also make the team tournament more a test of average squad strength than of individual ability, as it should be.

The greatest feat of the season went to the credit of the Yale relay quartet—Louis Ferguson, Carl Schlaet, N. Thomas, and Richard Mayer—when they dashed 200 yards in the world's record time of 1 minute 42 1-5 seconds on March 21 in the 75-foot home pool. This is the first world's aquatic record ever achieved in the collegiate ranks. Vollmer of Columbia did by far the best work in individual swimming; he equaled both the 50 and 100 yard national collegiate standards of 25 1-5 and 56 2-5 seconds, respectively, and won title honors at 100 and 220 yards. Jones of C. C. N. Y., and Levi of Columbia made the longest plunges for distance, coming close to 74 feet, but neither proved consistent, and Birch of Pennsylvania defeated them in the championship with 71 feet. Roat of Pennsylvania and Benjamin of Yale showed the finest form in fancy diving, beating all others and scoring victories over one another. They were closely matched. Roat secured the verdict in the title contest, but he had the advantage of using the familiar home springboard, and there is no telling what might have happened had the event been competed in a neutral pool.

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A Promising Golfer.

With steady insistence, Norman H. Maxwell of Aronimink is forging his way to the front rank in the golf world. A year ago at this time few people except in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia were even aware that this young gentleman took kindly to the mashie and the midiron. In the course of a year he has won five considerable victories and has fought well in the tournaments in which the chief trophy was captured by another golfer. His record in this space of time might be envied by many of the veteran low handicap men of the country. His last and finest victory was the winning of the North and South amateur championship at Pinehurst on Saturday.

In this tournament he was opposed by some 200 golfers, among whom were such players as Phil Carter, Gardiner White, W. C. Fownes, Jr., Frank Dyer, and John G. Anderson. To win in a field like this requires a high degree of sustained effort and skill. By the manner in which he fought his way to victory he proved that he possessed these in abundance. In ordinary circumstances the winning of such an important event by a youngster would hold out great promise for his future, but the fact that it is the climax of a successful season for Maxwell speaks volumes for his present ability.

The Aronimink golfer, however, is still to face his most severe test. It will come, if he cares to take it in the invitation tournaments in the Philadelphia and metropolitan districts. Time and again has a player started with a brilliant career on Southern courses, only to be stopped on the links and against the keener competition of the North. Maxwell's play at Lakewood and in the vicinity of Philadelphia last Fall indicates that he has great possibilities, even against the best golf that this part of the country can produce.

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AN IRISH TRAGEDY AT THE GARRICK

Eileen Huban Uncommonly Pleasing in the Title Role of "Grasshopper."

PRESENTED BY IDEN PAYNE

Some Charming and Pathetic Scenes In a Laborious Play by Padraic Colum and Others.

GRASSHOPPER, a play in four acts by Padraic Colum and Mrs. F. E. Washburn Fruend. At the Garrick Theatre Saturday night.

Father Myles	Thomas Donnelly
Maeve	Jane Ross
Thady	Philip Loeb
Bridget	Maire Digges
Michael Dempsey	H. Ashton Tonge
Jillin	Evelyn Roeder
Judy	Yvonne Jarette
Sheila	Eileen Huban
Anne	Mrs. Nellie Peck Saunders
Matt O'Connor	John P. Campbell
Thomas Bacach	Edward Broadley
Mark Brogan	Warren F. Hill
Mrs. Gilsenin	Helen Ryon Merriam
Andy	Charles Webster
Eamon	Philip Loeb
Murty	Philip Tonge
Peg	Adele Klaer
Johanna	Yvonne Jarette
Sara	Lillian Jago
Tracy Nowlan	F. C. Cowley
Old Catty	Esther Mendel

"Grasshopper" is the name of a quaint, nicely flavorous, and gently pathetic play of the Lreland of 100 years ago which Padraic Colum, the Irish poet and dramatist, in collaboration with Mrs. F. E. Washburn Fruend, has contrived from a Russian original by Keyserling. For all its several delicate and touching colloquies, it has been awkwardly and repetitiously written, and it would have seemed a wearisome business to the amiable audience that greeted its first New York performance at the Garrick on Saturday night had it not been for the presence in the title rôle of a quite enchanting girl named Eileen Huban.

Eileen Huban is a young, dark-haired, dark-eyed slip of a girl, who first attracted fleeting attention a season or so ago when a miscellaneous Irish company played a painfully brief engagement at the Bandbox and another down in Grand Street at the Neighborhood. She is lovely to behold, a person naturally eloquent and dramatic. She plays with a grateful simplicity and directness, and she has a certain eeriness that is fascinating. Another generation would inevitably have called upon her to play Elly O'Connor in "The Colleen Bawn." She is altogether charming as the grasshopper, the wistful little Cinderella whose Prince Charming is never in the least interested in her. The applause and genuine cheers that followed the fall of the third act curtain at the Garrick Saturday night were all for Eileen Huban.

"Grasshopper" is the tragedy of Sheila, the little, illegitimate daughter left on the doorstep of Michael Dempsey's cottage, where she grows up a dejected drudge, ignored by nearly every one except Dempsey's kindly wife. No boy ever walks out with the grasshopper and none ever waits for her under the poplar tree in the moonlight, so that it is a pretty lonesome existence she is willing to sacrifice when an old crone persuades her to offer her life to the Virgin in place of Dempsey's wife, who lies at the point of death.

In the dread, deserted Black Chapel in the woods, little Sheila offers herself in the sick woman's place and, according to an old wives' tale of Irish sacrifice, the portents seem to accept her martyrdom. Frightened, but resigned, she is on her way home when she is picked up by the hero of her dreams, the gallant, handsome Mat O'Connor, who has an evening free to spend with her because he has quarreled with the dashing Maeve. Life suddenly grows very precious to Sheila, but her romance is shortlived, for it is for Maeve that Mat is waiting under the poplar the next evening, and then poor Sheila can think of no earthly reason why she should not swallow poison to keep the pact she had made with Herself in the lonely Black Chapel.

The scenes between the artless, adoring girl and her half-embarrassed, half-amused, and quite uncomprehending hero are uncommonly charming. What follows is pretty dismal and it would take a far more skillful and more commanding actress than Miss Huban to sustain the long, die-while-you-wait scene of the old dispensation which brings "Grasshopper" to a close.

This mournful play is only fairly well acted at the Garrick. The rôle of second importance is intrusted to John P. Campbell, leader of an ever-tentative, local, Irish theatre which has yet to come into its own. He plays the part with understanding, but he is a trifle sedate, mature, and even portly for it. The rôle third in importance is old Bridget and nearly all its values escape Maire Digges. They all struggle along on a dimly lighted stage in a despondent gloom which pervades this production by B. Iden Payne.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"De Luxe Annie," a dramatization by Edward Clark of a story of that title by Seamon Lockwood, will be produced by Arthur Hammerstein and Lee Shubert late this month. The cast will include Rita Jolivet, Vincent Serrano, Frank Gilmore, Mary Hall, Edouard Durand, Percy Pollock, Harry Burkhard, Jack McBride, and Henry W. Pemberton.

The first performance of "The Little Missus," A. E. Thomas's and Paul Eisler's new musical play in which Christie MacDonald will return to the stage, will take place on the night of April 19 in Atlantic City. In Miss MacDonald's support will be Grace Leon Moore, Roy Atwell, Edwin Wilson, Frank Bradley, and Paulina French.

After three more weeks at the Astor "Her Soldier Boy" will be transferred to the Lyric Theatre for a Summer run. A lower scale of prices will be introduced at the Lyric.

Yvonne Gouraud, foster daughter of Mrs. Jackson Gouraud, will make her stage debut in "The Passing Show of 1917," the next Winter Garden revue. She will be allotted at least two musical numbers.

Billie Burke has signed a contract with the Famous Players-Lasky Company to act for pictures for a period of two years. This will not interfere with her return to the stage, which is set for next Fall. "The Mysterious Miss Terry" is the title of the first film in which Miss Burke will appear under this management.

The Aero Club of America will attend the exhibition of the preparedness film at the Broadway tonight. Augustus Post, Secretary of the club, will make a speech.

GOUNOD'S "MORS ET VITA."

Elaborate Performance at the Metropolitan Under Count d'Harcourt.

An elaborate performance was given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House of Gounod's oratorio "Mors et Vita." It was for the benefit of the Franco-American Committee of the Conservatoire Nationale de Musique of Paris, in which numerous prominent men and women of New York are interested. Every effort was made to give the occasion impressiveness and to make it significant of the new alliance with France into which the United States has entered. The French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, was present; and as he entered Box 2, next to the proscenium, the audience rose and greeted him with long applause. The parterre boxes were decorated with the flags of all the allied nations, and the American flag was draped over the proscenium arch. The proceedings were begun by Clarence Whitehill, one of the soloists in the performance, singing "The Marseillaise" in English, in the chorus of which the audience was requested to join, to facilitate which printed slips with the music and English words were distributed. The audience did join, and audibly, with the chorus upon the stage. Then "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung in the same manner by Mme. Rappold, another of the soloists, and the audience again joined in the chorus.

The performance of Gounod's oratorio was conducted by Count Eugène d'Harcourt, who, the program stated, had come to this country especially for this purpose. Count d'Harcourt is known as a French musician of prominence, a composer—a symphony by him has been played in this country—and a writer on music who has been intrusted by the French Government with several missions of a musical sort to other countries, including one to the San Francisco Exposition. There was thus nothing lacking to make the occasion one of importance, including the presence in the audience of many people of prominence—excepting the quality of the composition that was performed.

It was announced on the program that "Mors et Vita" was given for the first time in New York. This, to say the least, was a slight exaggeration. It was performed in the Borough of Brooklyn (which was not then, to be sure, a part of New York) on Feb. 5 and 6, 1886, a year after its first production in England under the direction of Theodore Thomas by the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society. It has since then been sung in churches in New York City; last year in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Why it has not been sung by the large choral societies in this city was probably made clear to most by the performance of last evening.

"Mors et Vita" is a pendant to "The Redemption," both intended for the Birmingham Festival in England, and is written in the same style. "Mors et Vita" is called by the composer a "pascal trilogy." Its text includes the text of the Requiem Mass, a section entitled "The Resurrection of the Dead," and another entitled "The Vision of St. John," from the Book of Revelations. The music to which this is set is decidedly dull and uninspired. Gounod aimed at an expression in it of religious mysticism, but he succeeded in writing only music in part of dreary baldness, sham impressiveness, solemnly, and oftenest noisily, saying very little, alternating with passages of cloying sweetness and sentimentality nearly akin to lyric passages in "Faust" and "Roméo et Juliette," but with not all their freshness and spontaneity. Certain short melodic phrases appear that are used after the fashion of "leading motives," and developed in various ways as such. There are many repetitions of phrases in sequence, higher or lower. Much attention has been paid to enriching and vivifying the whole effect through the use of orchestral color and harmonies often recondite and ingenious. Some of the composer's work in contrapuntal writing was cut out last evening, for Count d'Harcourt made extensive cuts in the score.

The performance of this work was in almost every respect admirable. The chorus, which was the regular chorus of the Opera House, sang with splendid volume, fine quality, and precision, molding every phrase under the conductor's hand with beautiful plasticity and finely graduated shadings. In this it was well supported by the orchestra. Count d'Harcourt received the chorus from the hands of Mr. Setti, the chorus master, carefully prepared, and ready to carry out his intentions. These intentions were those of a sympathetic and sensitive musician, thoroughly master of the score and skillful in bringing his understanding of it to a realization in broad lines and finished detail. The solo quartet comprised Mr. Whitehill, whose singing had noble sonority and expressiveness; Mme. Rappold, Miss Sophie Braslau, and Mr. Botta. Everything was done for Gounod's work; but it seemed as if a different choice would have done more for the French alliance from a purely musical point of view.

The Manhattan Concert.

Eddy Brown, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, and Gabrielle Gills took part in last evening's concert at the Manhattan Opera House, where the American violinist and the Russian pianist led off with a sonata of Grieg, the French soprano following in an air from "Louise." Mr. Brown played his arrangement of a Paganini caprice and a version of a Schumann's "Bird as Prophet," by his teacher, Auer, as well as the "Tabourin Chinois" and its encore, "The Old Refrain," of Kreisler. Mr. Gabrilowitsch had a Chopin group, and there were other solos for all three stars.

Music Notes.

The Metropolitan's last concert of the season, on Sunday next, will present a new oratorio, "St. Francis of Assisi," by Adriano Ariani, first sung in New York last Fall. The composer will conduct the opera chorus and orchestra, already prepared by Giulio Setti, and the soloists will be Frances Alda, Luca Botta, Mario Laurenti, and Adam Didur.

Lois Ewell, long a favorite at the Century, is to return to the Aborn Opera Company, opening its sixteenth annual Spring season at the Brooklyn Academy next Monday, as well as later in Pittsburgh, Washington, Providence, and elsewhere. Miss Ewell will sing in "Aida," "Lohengrin," "Jewels of the Madonna," and "Rigoletto."

Margaret Matzenauer, a German mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, issued a statement through her local concert managers, Haensel & Jones, last evening affirming her "absolute loyalty" to the American people, and her "appreciation of the great debt that I and my fellow-artists owe to this country."

GERMANS PUZZLED OVER FOOD SYSTEM

Confess They Cannot Understand the Complicated and Shifting Organization.

AGENCIES NOT IN HARMONY

War Office Draws on War Food Office for Supplies—Rest Goes to the Public.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

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NINTH ARTICLE.

Germany's control of food supply, production, collection, and distribution is exercised through a complicated and shifting organization which, from the outside, looks to be a loose-jointed gangling thing that seems to overlap and get in its own way. There is constant criticism of it in the German newspapers, and public men of prominence and importance deliver diatribes against it as happens to suit their temper. The average German professes to be unable to understand the machinery of the food organization. One of the most bigotedly loyal Germans I met, who is at the same time a bitter hater of Americans, voluntarily confessed, when I asked him about the food organization, that he could not hope to understand it even if he were to study it and nothing else for nine months.

This difficulty appears to arise naturally from the fact that the organization, instead of being a single system, working like one great machine in which all parts harmonize and all movements synchronize, is rather a series of different systems, each operating in practical independence of all the others, each having its individual motive power, and each going its own way at its own time, so that harmony and synchronism are incidental and accidental instead of designed and compelled.

The first and simplest conception of a national system of food control is that it should be based upon what used to occur in a beleaguered city in the old days, that is, there should be a concentration of all food supplies of every kind into one common store, from which equal distribution to all citizens should be made. Until one stops to consider what that would mean for a nation like Germany something of that idea is probably what is in the back of the average mind as to what Germany has undertaken. But even slight consideration of the difficulties attendant upon the effort to establish such a food organization in Germany must disclose its impossibility. Germany, men, so much energy and time, must be devoted to the collection of the food and again to its redistribution that very little, if any, would be left for the army and Mother Vast supply work that must be done for the army behind the fighting lines.

Disagree Over Organization.

The next conception of a national food control system is that it should be single, with ramifications extending into all parts of the territory to be covered, and all operating from a central authority. That is not the scheme adopted in Germany, but it has a great many devoted adherents, and the constant flow of criticism of the existing machinery comes chiefly from those who believe that the organization is fundamentally wrong and that its faults and failures result inevitably from its mistaken ground plan. The defense put forward by the advocates and supporters of the existing system in reply to this criticism is that the adoption of the plan favored by the critics must break up a machine that will break by its own weight. And so it goes.

Meantime the existing organization keeps plunging along, issuing new orders and regulations in a never-ending stream and piling up a mass of complications through or over which no one can ever hope to see, but managing somehow to get some food to all the German people, and to most of them sufficient to "keep soul and body together." One considerable section of the people is distinctly unfortfed, due rather to the deliberate policy of the Government than to failure of the food organization to do its work. The total supply of food is too small to feed the whole population on the liberal scale to which it has been accustomed. The Government chooses to give the army so much food that there is not enough left to go all the way around. Furthermore, the Government elects to use what fats and sugar Germany can produce for other purposes than for feeding the people, with the result that a good many persons are being undernourished, are showing the effects of lack of fats and sweets in their rations, and are enduring the early stages of slow starvation.

There are several imperial offices concerned with food production and distribution in Germany—the Department of Agriculture, the War Office, and the War Food Office, which is linked to both the War Office and the Department of the Interior. Probably there are other offices which have a look in at the problems as they pass by, also, but those named, especially the two War Offices, have the bulk of the work and responsibility. The Department of Agriculture concerns itself naturally with the production of food, and is not so much interested in the distribution, although its officials and agents in all parts of the country co-operate with the agencies of the War Office and War Food Office for the conservation of food and the prevention of waste.

The War Food Office—Kriegsernaehrungsamt—is commonly recognized as the chief source of authority on food matters, but in point of fact it conforms primarily to the wishes or commands of the War Office—Kriegsamt. The Kriegsamt is a comparatively new development, being an imperial office with authority extending throughout the empire, as distinguished from the old Kriegsministerium, or War Ministry, which is a Prussian, and not an imperial, establishment, but which has been exercising an influence, if not an authority, that is imperial.

Work of Food Control.

Most of the actual work of food control is performed by the War Food Office, which is an extensive establishment, whereas the food control division of the War Office on the military side is merely a single office, represented on the organization blue print by one small rectangle, designated "Connection with the War Food Office." On the civil side of the War Office orginzation blue print there is a division designated "People's Food Supply," but it has never been equipped with a working organization and the work is done by the War Food Office instead.

As far as I could ascertain the only food questions which concern the War Office are those directly connected with the supply of the fighting forces of the empire—the rationing of the army and navy and the section of the people engaged in furnishing munitions and other supplies to them. The War Office takes care to see that these wants are fully supplied. It furnishes to the War Food Office information as to what will be needed for these purposes, and the War Food Office is expected to do the rest, and does it. I did not learn that the War Office interferes in any other manner with the War Food Office, which is thus left to grapple with the problem of feeding all that part of the German people who are not immediately connected with the fighting lines or their supply.

In talking with me about the work of his office Dr. Batocki, the Food Dictator, used a definite figure in speaking of the number of men then in the army. I don't know whether the figure that he used was exactly correct or not. When the interview was submitted to him for approval before it was wirelessed to THE TIMES that figure was excised and an indefinite expression put in its place. It was explained to me that Dr. Batocki had not intended to mention the number of men in the army. Consequently I am not at liberty even now to use the figures he gave me on that occasion. But it is no breach of confidence to say that the War Food Office is concerned with the supply of food to something like 55,000,000 people, exclusive of the fighting forces.

"There is a very large proportion of these 55,000,000, to be sure, whose supply of food does not cause the Food Office much bother. They are the farmers and food producers, the landowners and cultivators. Human nature being human nature in Germany as elsewhere, in spite of the fact that we are sometimes inclined to think it is differently constituted there, the tendency to hold out supplies on the Food Office, to hide away choice sides of bacon, or rolls of sausages, or cases of eggs, or other good things, is quite as marked as it would be among less well-disciplined and organized peoples, or among those who have not built up such a reputation for marvelous performance, a reputation which I am satisfied by personal contact is greatly overblown.

Rationing of the Troops.

Of course the Food Office is concerned with the rationing of the troops and the "Schwerarbeiters," or hard workers, who are busy with transportation and production of munitions, and so on. But it does not have to bother with the distribution of army food in detail. It simply turns over supplies in bulk, and that ends its concern. For instance, the War Office notifies the Food Office that 2,000 head of beef cattle are needed at such a point at such a time. The Food Office sees to it that that many cattle, estimated to furnish the required weight of meat, are at the proper slaughter house at the specified time. It has no further care in the matter.

But in the distribution of food to the civilian population the Food Office is concerned until the last move in the transaction has been made and the proof of correctness has been received in the shape of the proper food card duly passed through all the regulation channels. Not that the Food Office itself has anything to do with handling the numerous and various food cards, but that it is concerned in seeing that the subordinate establishments which do handle the cards keep thoroughly up to snuff, and that the frauds which are constantly attempted are kept as near the minimum as possible.

In subsequent letters I shall go more into detail about the Food Office and its work.

'THE HOE BEHIND THE FLAG.'

Seton Asks Boys and Girls to Make That Their Slogan.

Ernest Thompson Seton, Chief of the Woodcraft League, issued a message yesterday to all woodcraft boys and girls, in which he says:

No American could read the inspiring and dignified war message of our President without a feeling of pride and patriotic fervor. We were standing at the parting of the ways and the great man who heads the nation took not the easiest way, but the noblest way. It is our proud privilege in this historic climax of the world to help with every means we can control or invent.

Boys and girls! An opportunity has come to us now. The whole world is in this—every man, woman, and child in America is in it. We have no choice about that and we must each do our share. Every one of us can be of service and I hope no Woodcraft boy or girl will fail to do their "bit."

The history of all wars shows that food is as vital as munitions or men. The ground is a treasure house of the things for human food and the key to that treasure is the hoe.

Will you not be one of those to help the country in this crisis by taking hoe in hand and adding to her food supply.

Remember that the hoe the fight cannot be won, and let your slogan be, "The hoe behind the flag."

The Woodcraft League has organized a potato club to spread knowledge of how to raise the vegetable.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $3 from Mary Dunham to be applied to the Belgian Soldiers Tobacco Fund.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1917.

KITCHIN AND STONE.

Officially, Senator STONE is the Senate leader in foreign affairs, the spokesman and confidant of the President in such matters, the spokesman of the Senate to the President, the confidential intermediary between the Senate and President. Officially, Representative KITCHIN is the leader of the House majority, therefore the leader of the House. Officially, Representative MANN is the leader of the House minority, the director and spokesman of Republican sentiment.

Of these three, Mr. MANN, who opposed the war until the day of the President's address, has dropped his opposition, and dropped it so frankly and completely as to warrant public confidence. Mr. KITCHIN, however, at the moment when Congress was declaring war, made a speech in opposition which was based on such arguments as to show that he did not know what the war was about. He does not yet know that American ideals are in the balance, that democracy the world over is fighting for the right to exist, just as democracy on this continent fought in 1776 for the right to exist. All he sees is an incomprehensible brawl, in which his country has gone mad, like the others. With his whole nature protesting against such a war and shuddering away from it, his official position requires him to pose as the leader of his party, and therefore of the House, in carrying it on.

As the war goes on, Mr. KITCHIN will have to engineer bills from which his soul revolts, or else to do as he has done—pass the leadership over to some other man and sit silent or speak in opposition. Mr. STONE will have to do the same thing, but his position is still worse, for he is more than a leader, he occupies nominally a confidential position. Mr. KITCHIN is nominally a leader who does not lead; so is Mr. STONE, but he is also an official confidant in whom no confidence will be reposed. His gratuitous revelation to Germany of a naval secret, whether it was important or not does not matter, makes it impossible to trust his judgment.

The Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee will be, in theory, intrusted with the secrets of our relations with England, France, Russia, Italy, and Japan. The President, in theory, will tell him their plans as well as ours. In actual fact, Mr. WILSON will intrust Mr. STONE with no such secrets. He will have to intrust them to somebody, so he will intrust them to one of Mr. STONE'S nominal subordinates on the Foreign Relations Committee, presumably Mr. HITCHCOCK. So the nation will see the singular spectacle of a leader who never leads, and the still stranger spectacle of a confidant who is carefully excluded from confidences, and a spokesman who speaks for nobody, and an intermediary between President and Senate who communicates nothing to either. If the President receives Mr. STONE as Chairman of the committee, their conversations will be limited to platitudes, while the important conferences are held with Mr. HITCHCOCK, without Mr. STONE'S presence or knowledge.

Before the world the spectacle of these two leaders always in the rear will be humiliating for this country. It is difficult to understand how a sensitive man, such as Mr. KITCHIN is reputed to be, can cling to such a position for the mere sake of its title. It is difficult to understand how even Mr. STONE can cling to it. To both every day, every hour, will certainly bring humiliations and mortifications from which Mr. KITCHIN, at least, must shrink. Before his position becomes intolerable Mr. KITCHIN should save himself from these mortifications and his country from still greater ones by giving up the title which no longer carries a reality with it; and since there is no probability of Mr. STONE'S doing any such thing, in his case his friends should make him understand their own humiliation, even if he feels none, and should convince him that they will not permit him to hold that title longer. Opposition, futile but troublesome, to the measures proposed by the Administration and heartily supported by large majorities in both houses of Congress is likely to be developed in any case; the retirement of the two discredited leaders could not prevent that. But it might serve to lessen the delay in making the needful appropriations, and time is precious.

LATIN-AMERICAN ALLIES.

There are clear indications that the entrance of the United States in the world war will soon be followed by the accession of new allies besides the republics of Cuba and Panama, which have already declared war on Germany. This morning's news dispatches strongly encourage the hope that nearly all of the South American republics will lend their strength and influence to the support of this country. Brazil, indeed, is expected to declare war within a few days. Resentment there of the sinking of the Parana is general and is forcibly expressed. Brazil is an important country, with a population of 24,000,000 and a considerable navy. While Washington still thinks that German influence is too strong in Argentina to permit similar action there, that view is not borne out by the attitude of La Prensa, the most influential newspaper in Buenos Aires, and is contrary to the impressions of Vice President ALLEN of the National City Bank, who has just returned from a long stay in Buenos Aires, where he was in daily contact with representative citizens. He reports a strong pro-Ally feeling.

In Peru anti-German sentiment is strong, and while the attitude of Chile is as yet undetermined, close observers in Santiago feel sure that she will soon enter the war against Germany. Guatemala is the one Central American country in which a disposition has thus far been manifested to support the action of the United States. President ESTRADA is a statesman of exceptional ability, and he has organized and trained an army to be reckoned with in that part of the world. His support of this country would be valuable in case of trouble with Mexico. The entrance of these Latin-American countries in the war would put a check upon any possible German efforts to make use of Caribbean and South Atlantic harbors for the coaling and provisioning of undersea boats, and would effectively end the operations in those waters of occasional German raiders. The moral influence, however, of the co-operation of our southern neighbors would be of incalculable value.

THE KAISER'S REFORMS.

The maintenance of the fighting force as a real people's army and the promotion of the social uplift of the people in all its classes was, from the beginning of my reign, my aim.

In this endeavor, while holding a just balance between the people and the monarchy to serve the welfare of the whole, I am resolved to begin building up our internal political, economic, and social life as soon as the war situation permits.

While millions of our fellow-countrymen are in the field, the conflict of opinions behind the front, which is unavoidable in such a far-reaching change of constitution, must be postponed in the highest interests of the Fatherland until the time of the homecoming of our warriors and when they themselves are able to join in the counsel and the voting on the progress of the new order.—*The German Emperor to the Chancellor.*

The Hohenzollern has not mastered even the rudiments of the branches taught in the stern modern school for Emperors. In that institution no attention is given to the "just balance "between the people and the mon- "archy." CHARLES X. had delusions on that subject. In his address to the French people on June 14, 1830, he said that the preservation of the Charter and all the institutions founded upon it would always be the object of his endeavors. "But to attain this end," he added, "I must freely exer- "cise my sacred rights, and they must "be respected." Six weeks later, from his retreat at St. Cloud, CHARLES could see the tricolor flying from Notre Dame; on Aug. 16 he embarked for England on an American ship, and "legitimate" monarchy was forever at an end in France.

Germans are not Frenchmen, and we suppose the Kaiser is perfectly safe in assuming that he can talk to his subjects about the just balance between them and the monarchy; that he can put them off by deferring social and political reforms "until the "time of the homecoming of our war- "riors," when, of course, with that immense force at his back he would give short shrift to persons who had the hardihood to talk about reforms.

Unaided the German people will not achieve their own deliverance from autocratic rule. It will never come to them by concession from the Hohenzollern. They will be set free by exterior force. The President is right. For their own safety the democracies of the world are going to make an end of one-man rule in Germany, the Hohenzollern autocracy, with all its evil train of Prussian Junkerism and militarism, of world empire planned in cabinets and to be built upon the bones of the free men of other nations. Then the German people will be able to choose a Chief of State who will not go about always in war clothes and be eternally talking about rattling sabres and his divine mission.

But the Kaiser's order to Mr. BETHMANN HOLLWEG to prepare plans for electoral reforms in Prussia is evidence that even the Germans have found unaccustomed subjects of thought. The Chancellor's speech about reforms before the Russian people deposed the Czar, and ZIMMERMANN'S earlier utterance, must have been prompted by the Emperor. Why was that rather important fact concealed from the world? The wish to fool the Americans may be at the bottom of these official and imperial outgivings, but it is dangerous seed to sow even in the stony soil of Germany, and the harvest may surprise even his Imperial Majesty. The great success of the Russians in that branch of husbandry and the precepts of President WILSON will not be entirely overlooked by the German people.

Still, with their unquestioning loyalty to every teaching of authority they may wish to give the world a convincing example of economic determinism, that groveling materialistic doctrine with which their universities have infected so many of our professors, according to which the great events of history, popular uprisings against tyranny in particular, have had their origin, not in any lofty aspirations, not in the love of liberty, but in the stomach and the pocket, in hunger and hatred of the taxgatherer. It may be, therefore, that the Kaiser's subjects will meekly bear with him until the length of meatless days and fatless months drives them into revolution. But they have so little aptitude for revolt that their chief hope lies in the allied legions of civilization.

THE TRAINING PROBLEM.

Obedience is not instinctive, as any father of a family can testify. There are, to be sure, American families in which the habit of obedience has been enforced for several generations and discipline has been one of the gifts of inheritance. But the number of such families has been rapidly decreasing under modern social influences. The soldier must be taught obedience. That is the chief, though not the only, object of military training. The hardest problem this nation confronts on the threshold of war is not the recruiting of soldiers, but their training. It is useless to wail over neglected plans. We must face the situation that exists.

Within a year there must be nearly 40,000 officers in our army. We have now only a small fraction of that number, and even in the regular army there is scarcity of officers competent to take hold of a body of men and instill in them the principles of obedience and discipline and the rudiments of modern military science. But the regular army man, no matter how limited his practice may have been in that kind of work, is in the way to master it quickly. With the reserve officers the task will be harder, but they will all have had some sort of training before they begin to train others. There will be no question of getting the number of men required. Every intelligent citizen knows that universal obligation to military service has always been the rule in this country, as it must be in a democracy. But the training will require the utmost devotion to duty on the part of officers and men.

Now is the time when the value of a system of compulsory military training for all able-bodied young Americans must be clear to the most obdurate advocate of peace. The military training of citizens does not mean militarism. It means the perpetual protection of citizenship. But we must now get along with raw troops trained as quickly as possible. The work can be done. There is no problem in the situation that cannot be solved, but in the future we must have a permanent army of trained citizens that will be ready for any emergency.

GERMANY'S BROKEN PROMISES.

The sinking of two more Belgian relief ships, at least one of them by a submarine's torpedo without warning, while it was in a "safe route," emphasizes our Government's official assertion that the Imperial Government does not keep its word, but has repeatedly broken promises or agreements that were written, signed, and certified. One of these ships was the Trevier, torpedoed on the 4th near the coast of Holland. Again, as in the case of the Haelen, two weeks ago, the submarine shelled those who sought safety in a lifeboat. But while seven of the Haelen's men were killed, the Trevier's sailors are living, although eight of them have wounds. The other ship was the Felstein. Both had cargoes of wheat for the suffering Belgians and carried written guarantees of immunity given by the Imperial German Government.

When Minister WHITLOCK and the American members of the Relief Commission were withdrawn from Belgium two weeks ago, our Government said in an explanatory statement that several of the Commission's ships had been sunk without warning and "in "flagrant violation of the solemn en- "gagements of the German Govern- "ment," which had ignored protests from Washington. In his memorable address to Congress, on the 2d, President Wilson spoke as follows about this foul piracy and repudiation of written pledges:

> Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German Government itself, and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

There is proof in the undisputed record that the Imperial Government of Germany cannot be trusted to keep its word. On March 15, a few days after the sinking of two relief ships, that Government assured the Relief Commission that it had communicated with the commanders of all the submarines and instructed them not to molest such vessels. After that date each of the relief ships carried a written, signed, and certified guarantee of safety received from the German Government, with photographs of that Government's sailing directions, and was plainly marked by broad side cloths, pennants and deck banners. But four of them have been attacked, and two sunk, with loss of life.

FOOD CROPS AND FARM LABOR.

The Government's report on Winter wheat shows the great importance of the largest possible acreage in the Spring wheat States. Winter wheat is usually about two-thirds of the entire crop. Last year there were 481,000,000 bushels, and partial failure where seed is sown in the Spring gave a total of only 640,000,000, which is far below the average in recent years. This official report now indicates only 430,000,000 in the Winter States, where unfavorable weather has caused much loss, and the condition percentage is only 63.4, the worst in forty years and 8 points below the figures that were expected. The market responded promptly, the price of wheat at Chicago rising to $2.14 a bushel.

Fortunately, there is encouraging news from the Northwest. Officers of the Great Northern Railroad Company say there will be a considerable increase of acreage in four States where about three-quarters of the Spring wheat is grown, and that a yield there of 315,000,000 bushels, against last year's 120,000,000, may reasonably be expected. But the addition to acreage should be more than the 10 per cent. seen by these officers in Minnesota and the Dakotas, or even the 25 per cent. in Montana. All the available land should be used, and now is the time to secure the needed area, for farmers are beginning to put in the seed.

The immediate and imperative demand is for men to do farm work. There are plenty of men for that work in addition to those needed in munition factories and the army and navy. The demand should be the leading topic for discussion at all the food conferences which are to be held in the next few days. It should have the earnest attention of Government officers, railroad companies, bankers, and all who want to increase the supply of food. Farmers are willing, the land waits, and prices invite, but there are not enough farm workers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sincerity Their One Excuse.

With a promptness that shows both good judgment and a full appreciation of what Miss RANKIN'S "vote against war" means for their cause, the suffrage leaders have taken up not the defense of her action—they admitted that to be impossible—but the much easier task of defending her as a conscientious woman confronted with a difficult problem. In this, of course, they will be successful, for nobody in all the country doubts that Miss RANKIN did what she sincerely thought was right or fails to sympathize with the evidently cruel pain she felt while doing it.

The fact remains, however, that all such assertions and admissions are irrelevant to the only question really at issue—the question whether Miss RANKIN'S vote supplies an argument for or against the extension of the suffrage to women and their direct participation in the conduct of public affairs affecting the honor and safety of the nation. The answer depends on the extent to which she is representative, first, of women as a sex, and, second, of women exercising, or aspiring to exercise, the powers that have been conferred upon them by the State of Montana.

Nobody at once sensible and fair will contend that one woman, by drawing from unsound premises a false conclusion, gave final and definite proof of feminine incapacity for straight reasoning. Men would be the last to admit the justice of applying such a test to their own half of humanity. But Miss RANKIN'S position was peculiar in that she had been selected, presumably, with the care demanded by her status of first woman in Congress, and in that she had been accepted as worthy of it by the very women who now find for her first vote only the poor excuse that it was honestly cast. Honesty is, indeed, an admirable quality, but, standing alone, it would no more make a competent legislator than it would make a competent leader of armies or player of the violin.

It has been suggested that it was as a potential giver of life that Miss RANKIN was unable to cast a vote of which the probable effect would be the taking of many lives. A dangerous plea, that, and not to be made by any woman suffragists except those against war in any circumstances, and it is controverted by another woman's assertion that mothers, as a rule, are less inclined to pacifism than unmarried or childless women of mature years.

Criticism Begins to Hurt.

Among the newspapers of Germany or of Berlin, the Socialist organ Vorwärts could not safely be selected as voicing the sentiments of the German people. That it does speak for no inconsiderable number of them, however, is a fact that might be deduced, if all other information were lacking, from the boldness with which it prints criticism of, and advice to, the Imperial Government that until recently would have been condemned as seditious or treasonable and led to instant suppression. That something more than tolerance—that a trace of official inspiration—may have been illustrated in the recent utterances of this paper has been suspected, but that, if true, rather adds to, than detracts from, the importance of those utterances when they are pleas for a change in the German political system.

It can be held more than a little significant, therefore, that the Vorwärts has ventured to offer, as one reason for making more democratic the government of the empire, what it calls the necessity "to counteract the tempest of the world's public opinion." That can mean nothing else or less than that at last there has arisen in German minds a feeling that the rest of the world's judgment cannot safely or forever be ignored or defied. To how many German minds it has come is a question for the events of the future to decide, but that it has come to any is something quite new. At least the expression of it is quite new.

Hitherto there have been heard from within the empire only assertions that whatever Germany did was right, and that what other peoples thought of it was to be treated with haughty indifference as merely the complainings of envious and inferior races. Now we hear that Germany cannot longer endure the "tempest" of foreign condemnation and must take the only measures by which it can be calmed!

The change is probably more a matter of admission than of reality. There is no reason to believe that the Germans were ever callous to criticism and much for believing that they have always suffered from it. They are hurt when they are called "Huns," and they have been grieved as well as surprised that other nations did not recognize the validity of their arguments as to military necessity. Perhaps they are learning of the rôle which Germans are made to play in a literature already enormous, some of which will endure.

Young Men Must Go Elsewhere.

For the organization throughout the State in accordance with Governor WHITMAN'S advice, and the new law formulating that advice, of a Home Defense League, there can be, of course, only cordial commendation. The plan is excellent, and for the need of the protection thus to be secured the events of the passing days are supplying only too much of proof. There is, however, one danger against which the officers of the league should carefully guard.

Its membership should be composed of men beyond the age for service in the field, and younger men, eligible for either enlistment or draft, should not be allowed to think that by joining and serving on this body they have done as much as the country expects of them or can reasonably demand. That is very far from true—so far that if these younger men join the Home Defense League for any other reason than the one that it sometimes gives them a chance, not otherwise or otherwhere obtainable at the moment, to acquire the rudiments of military training, they should be informed, clearly and, if necessary, sternly, that they are avoiding duty, not doing it.

The league would be a detriment to the country, not a benefit, should it become a refuge for "slackers," a class that will doubtless be found here as it has been in every other land to which the war has spread.

ART NOTES.

The New Exhibitions at the Salmagundi and MacDowell Clubs.

The Salmagundi Club is holding a special exhibition of pictures which later are to be sold for the benefit of the new clubhouse fund. Among the exhibitors are Ernest D. Roth, whose "Northport Harbor" has a fine quality of breadth adequately sustained by sound draftsmanship; Edmund Greacen, whose "Union Square" is submerged by snow of the lightest texture and stained with color of the tenderest and most sensitive character; F. Luis Mora, who contributes one of the best of his car studies; J. Francis Murphy, Bruce Crane, Frederick Waugh, Paul Dougherty, F. Ballard Williams, Charles Vezin, George M. Bruestle, Robert Spencer, R. Sloan Bredin, and others equally well known, who are represented by pictures of moderate size and agreeable quality. The sale by auction will take place on the evenings of April 12, 13, and 14.

MacDowell Club Exhibition.

This week's exhibition at the MacDowell Club is varied and has rather more interest for the public than most of the exhibitions recently held in these patient, pleasant galleries. One of the features is a collection of sculpture by Alexandre Zeitlin, conspicuously lacking in distinction, but quickened by the sympathetic reading of character that is apt to save Russian work from utter dullness. When he was a youth Zeitlin worked in Petrograd in a terra cotta factory run by Jensen, a Dane, and a pupil of Thorwaldsen. The Thorwaldsen mannerism there acquired has not been completely shaken off, but more than four years of study in Vienna and a few years in Paris modified it. One of the best of the examples shown of his work is a half-length of an old lady knitting a sock. The look of mingled humor and wisdom on the lightly wrinkled face and the touch of coquetry in the costume are admirable in contrast with the efficient development of the sturdy and muscular hands and arms and the solidity of the figure. Among the paintings those of Della Shull stand out most saliently and have a sharp, unsentimental character of their own; those of Frederick T. Weber have an agreeable quietness of general tone, and Jane Peterson's are characteristically competent in treatment.

A Water Color Exhibition.

An exhibition of water colors opens today at the Brooklyn Museum, and should do something to stimulate the lagging public interest in what is perhaps the most beautiful and responsive of all the mediums used by artists. The exhibition will include the five water colors by Paul Dougherty recently purchased by the museum from the exhibition at the Macbeth Gallery, and nine interesting studies by Charles Caryl Coleman, made at his home in Capri, of Mount Vesuvius, and other related subjects. For this exhibition loans have also been secured from Mr. Harold Somers of his remarkable water color by Winslow Homer, entitled "A Voice from the Cliffs," dated 1883, (a Tynemouth subject;) twenty-two Winslow Homers have also been loaned by Mr. Charles Homer, ten of which were not included in Mr. Homer's loan made to the Brooklyn Museum last year. "Sponge Fishing in the Bahamas" is a notable instance among these fresh exhibits. The eighty-three Sargent water colors owned by the museum have been removed from their former location, and rehung in the small southwestern gallery, to great advantage. With these various water colors are associated others owned by the museum, including its own group of twelve by Winslow Homer, and various subjects by Blum and Robinson.

Designs for Interiors.

The students of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art are showing designs for period rooms at the galleries of Elsie Cobb Wilson. Although the room in each case is modeled on the style of a special period, the artists have been clever in bringing an atmosphere of modernity into the Jacobean or Elizabethan or Louis Seize interior, sometimes gradually leading up to the present by the judicious introduction of pieces of furniture of later periods than the one chosen as a model, sometimes striking the note of the day in a more informal disposition of the accessories and a modification of the color. The workmanship cannot be praised too highly. It shows an accuracy and spirit that are more than professional in the general use of that term, that almost may be called ideally professional.

FOR A WAR CABINET

Made Up of the Strongest Men, Regardless of Party.

New York, April 7, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Republic is at war, and if a nation is to conduct war efficiently it needs to bring promptly into service all of its resources in men as well as in material. No nation can wage war successfully under the direction of one only of its political parties. The President has made clear in his eloquent statement the grounds on which this war has been undertaken and that the cause is one to the support of which the whole strength of the nation must be devoted.

In 1861 President Lincoln had before him a problem in some ways similar. The task was that of saving the Republic, and he realized that this could not be accomplished under the direction of the Republican party only. He called at once into his Cabinet men who had opposed his election. It was sufficient for Lincoln that they were loyal to the country and that they could serve its cause. He gave Cabinet responsibilities to Blair to represent the border States. Blair opposed interference with slavery, but was loyal to the Republic. He utilized, in like manner, the invaluable support of Stanton, a war Democrat.

Lincoln realized that the war for the Union could be made successful only with the support of the loyal men from the border States and of the war Democrats from the North.

France and England have recognized that a fight for the nation can be prosecuted effectively only with a Government that represented not a party, but the whole strength of the nation.

We are now looking to the President to reorganize the Cabinet so as to have it represent not the Democratic party, not in undue measure any one section of the country, but the whole loyal and patriotic strength of the nation.

We look to the President in like manner to see to it that service is secured from the strongest men for the complex and serious task of constituting an army, first for the immediate urgency and later for the continuing needs of the nation, and in like manner we must, of course, be assured of getting service from the men who have shown the most comprehensive and trustworthy knowledge of the needs of the navy.

The nation should give expression to its hopeful confidence that the President, who has made so forcible and eloquent a statement of the righteous purpose of the nation in entering this war, will now utilize for the prosecution of the war, in the Cabinet and in the direction of the work of the army and navy, the best Americans who are available for the service.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

Commissions for Guardsmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are young men of character, who are non-commissioned officers in the National Guard, to be penalized for their patriotism by being prevented from getting commissions in the Officers' Reserve? This, from present indications, would seem to be the policy of the War Department.

If so, it is an outrage upon the men who have enlisted in the National Guard. Are they not more qualified to become officers than amateurs who have spent a month at Plattsburg or have attended a few lectures during the Winter?

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

Auburn, April 6, 1917.

Patriotism Plus Tact.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is during times like these that misplaced patriotism is directly due to lack of tact and judgment, and we Americans, proud to be so called, should guard against any such possibility. Our resentment against Germany is toward the authorities, but not toward the individual Germans residing among us. They may have become good, true, and loyal Americans.

E. KAY.

New York, April 8, 1917.

THE CAUSE.

To have a noble cause for which to die—
That, and that only, comrade, is to live!
How blest are you, how fortunate am I,
That we have that for which 'tis meet to give
One's life itself, one's gift superlative!

Not often, in the march of centuries,
Come times of truly just and holy war;
Not often, comrade, have been days like these,
When men have known what they were fighting for,
Baring their breasts to hell's red minotaur.

A cause of causes, in a double sense,
Is ours: such cause I hold it, in that we
Have many self-sufficient causes whence
The cause arises; and 'tis ours to see
A cause of causes in Democracy.

I care not when the war began or how,
I care not where it started, reck not who
Or what began it, but I hold that now
'Tis given to the sons of men to view
A war of principles, and these are two.

Two principles! The world-war has evolved
A test between Democracy, or Right,
And Wrong, Autocracy, and so resolved
Itself into a fight that is our fight,
A war on Darkness and the hosts of Night.

Autocracy would subjugate the world,
Subdue, annihilate Democracy,
And tear to tatters every flag unfurled
In the most holy name of Liberty
By those who are and those who would be free.

And hence an issue clearer than the sun—
An issue whose decision must insure
That what men fought for under Washington
Shall to the good of all mankind inure,
Shall to the end of Earth and Time endure.

Thank God, we do not stand aloof, supine
The arm of our unconquerable might!
With souls athrob with energy divine
And palpitant with justice, truth and right,
Not now, not now, are we too proud to fight!

Oh, land of Lincoln, in a war like this,
When he who runs may read, and fools descry,
That, in the ultimate analysis,
Our cause is Freedom's; like the brave who lie
At Gettysburg, thy sons are glad to die!

Else would our conduct desecrate thy fame,
And nigh dishonor all our war-slain dead,
And ours would be an everlasting shame;
Dishonor—'tis the only death we dread—
Would be our lot and portion merited.

That people-government, of, by, and for
The people, may not perish, but may be
War's gift to all—the purpose of this war
Is nothing less, and nothing less are we
Than purpose-servitors by destiny.

To have a noble cause for which to die—
That, and that only, comrade, is to live!
How blest are you, how fortunate am I,
That we have that for which 'tis meet to give
One's life itself, one's gift superlative!

VERNON A. VROOMAN.

NEW RED CROSS SERVICE.

Will Distribute Gifts and Comforts to the Troops and Hospitals.

The American Red Cross announced last night the organization of a great national supply system in all the principal cities of the United States which will have charge of forwarding and distributing all gifts and comforts for American troops and American military hospitals. Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company, is head of the new bureau and will devote practically his entire time to its management. The headquarters will be in the Metropolitan Building, New York. The statement issued by the Red Cross follows:

"The new organization, known as Red Cross Supply Service, is a bureau of the Department of Military Relief of the American Red Cross. This service will be at the disposal of any individual or organization seeking to aid those enlisting in the nation's service. In every training camp, in every military and naval hospital, at every army base, there will be agents of Red Cross Supply Service to report on the needs of the men and to supervise the distribution of supplies.

"Behind the field organization will be bureaus in charge of the collection and forwarding of supplies. These will act under the direction of a central office in Washington, which will be in close association with the War and Navy Departments and with the Council of National Defense. As director of the Supply Service, the Central Committee of the American Red Cross has chosen W. Frank Persons, formerly Director of the Charity Organization Society of New York.

"To aid in the organization and direction of Red Cross Supply Service and to give it the efficiency of a successful corporation, prominent business men have been enlisted to take charge of its activities in the principal cities.

"Red Cross Supply Service will be a help and convenience in the work of patriotic and relief societies throughout the country. These will be able to make up all supplies on specifications and regulations adopted by the army and navy, and to distribute them through the supply service. So far as possible these societies will also work on orders or requests for special articles forwarded from division or central headquarters.

Thus much of the waste arising from misdirected or uncentralized effort may be eliminated. Overproduction of certain articles may be avoided, and shortage in others prevented. In the same way the reports of field agents at all the distribution points, carefully tabulated at the central office, will show where supplies are insufficient and where there is a surplus.

"Similar economies will prevail in the purchasing and forwarding of all supplies. Materials to be shipped will be drawn from the central depot nearest their destination, while raw materials for all local producing units will be purchased in wholesale quantities and sold at cost from these warehouses.

"To supervise the collection and preparation of supplies, branch headquarters have been established in New York, Boston, Chicago, Denver, New Orleans, and San Francisco. The work of smaller towns and cities will be directed from these centres.

"The Director of the New York branch of Red Cross Supply Service is Otto T. Bannard of the New York Trust Company. Mr. Bannard will give practically his entire time to this work, and he will be assisted by an advisory committee consisting of Henry James, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross; Irving T. Bush, of the Bush Terminal Company; Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; A. L. Salt, Vice President of the Western Electric Company; Charles D. Norton, Vice President First National Bank, and others.

"Thirty thousand square feet of warehouse space has been donated to Red Cross Supply Service in New York by Mr. Bush. Excellent shipping facilities by both water and rail are provided, and the New York warehouses are likely to serve as the central distributing point for supplies for any American forces, naval or military, sent abroad."

MOBILIZE CHARITY FOR WAR.

Department Seeks Homes for Expected Dependent Children.

The Charities Department is mobilizing to meet demands war may make upon it. John Daniels, Director of the Children's Home Bureau, in a statement said yesterday that the number of children committed for support probably would be increased, which would mean need for more foster homes.

Since Oct. 16 the bureau has boarded 450 children with private families. All these children are placed in homes of their own religious faith, chiefly in the outlying parts of the Bronx, Westchester County, Long Island and Staten Island.

Some children are in the bureau's care for only a few months, during the illness or temporary disability of parents, while others remain until they are of working age. None of those committed to private care are delinquents, but merely dependent.

In addition to paying board for the children the bureau supplies clothing and meets certain expenses, such as medical care. Inquiry should be made at 327 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

CALL FOR SHIP DRAFTSMEN.

All Capable of Drawing Vessel Plans Wanted by the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—An urgent call for ship draftsmen has been issued by the Government, because all the shipbuilding work undertaken at navy yards is being retarded by a shortage of men in the drafting rooms. The civil Service Commission, in making the call, asks that all persons qualified for such work communicate with its offices throughout the country, regardless of their private interest, urging that in the national crisis every person with this special knowledge should use it where it will be of the most value to the Government.

All shipbuilding and repair companies in the country have been appealed to to arrange, whenever practicable, to spare to the Government some of their draftsmen who may not be needed in connection with important Government contracts. The appeal also is being circulated to professors of technical schools, to the American Federation of Labor, engineering and technical journals, and Secretaries of societies of marine draftsmen, and naval architects.

Applicants will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated upon the elements of physical ability and education, training, and experience. Those found qualified will be offered employment at once.

TRUST CASES MAY WAIT.

Supreme Court Expected to Delay Decisions Because of the War.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Supreme Court will reconvene tomorrow after a fortnight's recess. Numerous decisions are due, but it is generally believed that, because of the war, the court will refrain from deciding litigation such as the dissolution suits against the so-called Steel, Harvester, and Anthracite Coal trusts, which might disturb economic conditions or interests involved in the mobilization and utilization of industrial resources.

Litigation resulting from and affecting the war situation, scheduled for argument before this court this week, includes the test suit of Massachusetts National Guardsmen to decide whether the new Hay-Chamberlain bill repealed the old Dick military law as to obligations of the State troops to give Federal service upon call of the President, and claims against the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie for breach of contract in failing to deliver gold shipped to London when the war began.

Federation Delegates Gathering.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—Several hundred delegates and virtually all the officers, including the President, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles of Los Angeles, arrived today to attend the council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which opens here tomorrow.

STATE MAY ISSUE NEW WAR BONDS

Albany Leaders to Take Up at Once Pressing Financial Problems.

REFERENDUM NOT REQUIRED

Exemption in Constitution Authorizes Defense Expenditures—Whitman May Receive Wide Power.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—How best to meet the financial obligations which the State must incur in doing its share in the war is a question which is bothering the leaders here more than any other just now. The problem probably will be taken up this week, and, until a solution is reached, legislation of less than national importance will receive little attention.

If the legislators carry out their expressed intention of adjourning at the last of April, they will, undoubtedly, overcome the difficulty by authorizing an issue of war bonds. Such a bond issue determined upon, and the amount fixed, the Governor may put them out in series of a million dollars each, whenever he deems it necessary, and there need be no extra session of the Legislature unless an unforeseen emergency arises. According to well informed persons at the Capitol, this is what is going to happen.

Under the terms of the Constitution, in ordinary times, a bond issue exceeding $1,000,000 must be put to a referendum vote. The people can then determine whether or not they wish to bear the expense. But a specific exception is made in the Constitution to meet an emergency like the present one. Article 7, section 3, reads:

> In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts must be applied to the purpose for which it is raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

According to the records at the Controller's office New York has always responded generously when the nation has appealed for help. The first period of large military contributions occurred in 1794, when this State armed and equipped its militia. The next was in the war of 1812, when the Legislature authorized the commissary of military stores to spend $25,000 for camp equipment and $50,000 for muskets and ammunition. At that time the Governor was authorized to expend $50,000 as he saw fit, and $45,000 was appropriated for fortifications. Later $35,000 more was expended for the frontier defenses and $50,000 for fortifications on Staten Island.

At the beginning of the civil war the State appropriated $3,000,000 as its share of the $20,000,000 which the Federal Government apportioned among the States. Within a year New York had appropriated nearly $10,000,000 more for bounties for enlisted men, and before the war was over approximately $20,000,000 was expended. Great expenditures also were made by various counties, towns and villages. The records show that forty-seven counties paid $58,000,000; 771 towns, $32,000,000, and 535 villages, $1,700,000. In addition there were other appropriations of $21,000,000 more, and it is estimated that New York gave $200,000,000 in all for civil war expenses.

New York State financed her share of the expense of the war with Spain by annual contributions through legislative appropriations for defense purposes and by issuing short-term bonds. In 1898 the State expended for such purposes approximately $1,000,000, and in the next year about $1,500,000. The appropriations exceeded the $2,000,000 mark in 1900, and it was not until 1906 that the public defense bonds issued in 1898 were all paid.

It was estimated some time ago by Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury that the State would need for war purposes about $5,000,000 at once in addition to the $1,000,000 already appropriated for the guard this session.

ASSAILS EXCISE BILL.

Anti-Saloon League Opposes Senate Committee Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—In a statement tonight the Anti-Saloon League objects to a number of provisions in the excise bill introduced by the Senate Taxation and Retrenchment Committee by which it is hoped to increase the revenues and at the same time cut down the number of saloons in the State. Asserting that the "dry forces are especially incensed because they have had no opportunity to be heard against the measure," the League says its chief objections are directed at the provisions permitting the sale of liquor on any car, boat or barge within the State, in either wet or dry territory, and the submission, in addition to the four questions now submitted under the excise law at local option elections, of the question of granting licenses to specified individual dealers and to "Summer hotels" and the question of permitting the sale of ale and beer only.

When the Hill-Wheeler local option bill is out of the way, it is expected that the Anti-Saloon League will fight to get the excise bill modified along these lines. The League has said that it would take no hand in the matter of obtaining either more or less revenue from the liquor traffic.

WAR'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Columbia to Mobilize Its Non-Military Forces.

A series of pamphlets on the paramount social and economic problems presented by the war will be issued, beginning this week, by the Intelligence Division of Columbia University's mobilized forces. They will be written by authorities on the Faculty of the university, as well as by other experts, and will take up, among many other subjects, war finance, the food problem, and hospital construction. Professor Walter B. Pitkin of the School of

BELGIUM'S 'TERROR' AS OFFICIAL SAW IT

Described in Letters to His Chief in Washington, Now First Published.

90,000 WORKERS DEPORTED

Exiles Underfed and Unpaid—235 Said to Have Died in Ghent—A German "Sea of Hate."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A graphic and horrifying picture of conditions in Belgium during the German military occupation of most of that country is given in a series of letters made public here tonight by a high official of the Government.

The letters were written by an American official in Belgium to an official of the United States Government, and, while they are not given out in their entirety, the extracts made public show that the reign of terror through which invaded Belgium has been passing is destined to rank as one of the blackest pages in military history.

One of the letters speaks of the German "sea of hate" that has engulfed the Belgians, and tells how, despite the attitude of the German military authorities and their enmity toward the Belgian population, the Belgians put forth efforts to protect persons of German and Austrian origin who had become naturalized Belgians.

The name of the official from whom the letters came is, for the present withheld, as is the name of the official to whom they were sent.

Under date of Dec. 13, 1916, the official in Belgium wrote a letter from which these extracts are taken:

Belgium at this moment is going through a reign of terror, and life here looks about as black and unpleasant as one could imagine.

It is hard to believe that the dark moments of the French Revolution were very much worse than the conditions of which we are now the witnesses. Some say that it is the darkness that precedes the dawn, but for those who are in it, it is indeed difficult to credit such assurances.

With the approach of winter the net is drawn tighter and tighter around the population. The entire country is more or less one great internment camp. To obtain permission to go for a breath of liberty and neutral soil in Holland or Switzerland is now practically impossible for Belgians, and even for neutrals. Among the last few who received permission to go for a time in Holland, three ladies embarked for England contrary to their promises. The boat they were on was taken to Zeebrugge by the German naval forces, and they were exposed. Another lady, prominent in society here, received permission to go to Switzerland for "lung trouble," which is, I understand, the usual basis for requests for Switzerland. The German authorities are reported to have found on her person the lists which she was trying to carry with her over the Swiss border. The result is that practically no further permissions are given for Switzerland and all the Belgians here are furious with the lady.

An Effective Allied Spy System.

An uninterrupted series of trials for espionage are being conducted in various parts of the country, and the neutral legations are continually being bombarded with petitions and entreaties to intervene on behalf of this or that person. The situation is most painful. The persons condemned have usually done their best—and often most effectively—to hurt the German cause. A widespread and well-organized allied spy system undoubtedly exists in Belgium, and persons of patriotism or intelligence are continuously employed in transmitting military and other information to the Allies and in smuggling persons over the border. The harsh law of war is applied to such cases, as it undoubtedly is in all similar cases in the warring countries. Rigorous punishment is also often inflicted for trivial offenses.

A special situation is, however, created in Belgium by the presence of neutral observers to whom supplication for interference can be made by the friends and relatives of the condemned, and who can bring the facts prominently to the attention of the outside world, as in the Cavell case.

The most extraordinary requests are made, for all the world as if a neutral legation were heaven itself, and could solve every problem and heal every wound. Belgians ask for protection against Germans, Germans against Germans, Germans against Belgians, Austrians against Germans, Belgians against Austrians, and persons of no nationality or dual nationality against all three.

A most pleasing feature in all this sea of hate is found in the efforts of the Belgians to protect persons of German and Austrian origin who have become naturalized Belgians, and their sons, from service in the armies of the Central Powers. One might have thought that, under the circumstances, the Belgians would have abandoned them, but on the contrary they do everything in their power to assist them. It is most admirable.

"The Nightmare of the Deportations."

But above everything else at the present moment towers the nightmare of the deportations. It is really most horrible and distressing, particularly as one can do little or nothing here. The authorities seem perfectly determined to carry out their policy to the bitter end. It has naturally cast the most profound gloom over the entire country. Even the Austrian representative here (who entitles himself "Komissar") had words of apology and even blame for the policy, and in defense could only refer to the alleged ill-treatment of Germans in Russia.

Another letter from the American official, written at Brussels under date of Jan. 10, 1917, says in part:

I beg to quote as follows some statistics which have been confidentially culled from various reliable sources. You will appreciate, however, that such figures are merely approximative, as lack of accurate news, poor communications, desire of one or the other side to distort the facts &c., make complete accuracy out of the question:

The following numbers of men have been taken:

From within the étape [zone of military operations]—ten to thirty thousand; from without the étape—fifty to sixty thousand.

The numbers returned from Germany are one to two thousand in all.

The fashion in which any given recruitment is carried out depends very largely on the character of the officer in command. Some proceedings pass off in an orderly manner, and others in a disorderly fashion. A guard of Uhlans is generally necessary, sometimes backed with machine guns. At times it is thought necessary to charge the watching crowds, and injuries are occasionally inflicted. It is reported that at the selection somewhat more attention is given to the question of employment or non-employment than before our note.

Exiled Workers Reported Tortured.

Every effort is used to induce the men to sign, and opportunities to this end are offered before, during and after selection, on the train and in the camps. It is understood that various methods are employed to force the men who refuse to sign and to work. Starvation is the most prominent. Men are also said to be placed in an excessively heated room and, when in a great sweat, thrust out of doors. Internment in a punishment camp at Reech (?), near Münster, is likewise reported. There the men are said to be gravely abused and mistreated. Severe rat bites are reported, and every sort of cruelty is said to be practiced. All this is credible, but must rest unproved until actually seen by some responsible neutral observer, such as a representative of our Embassy at Berlin.

The reports of such happenings are frequently brought to the attention of the legation by the relatives of men who have gone through these sufferings and have been returned to Belgium, but their reports are substantiated to a certain extent by other and less biased witnesses. For example, I learn confidentially that 235 men have died in the district of Ghent from the effect of the treatment or work received. In more than one case the illness was announced to the Kommandatur and handed a bundle of clothes with the laconic remark: "Your husband is dead." Many of these persons are supposed to have been killed by the artillery fire of the Allies as they were compelled to work so near the lines.

The men who come up for selection are given the following choice: Working in Germany or in Belgium on the railways or matters of a military nature.

No Wages Paid Even to "Volunteers."

It will be recalled that the German authorities promised liberal wages to those who would sign, with permission to send their earnings to their families in Belgium. Painstaking inquiries have failed to elicit a single instance in which such money has been received from Germany. While in Berlin I heard that two Belgians had called at our embassy to ask where they could obtain their promised large wages.

It was a fundamental mistake of the Germans to announce that the basis of selection would be non-employment. This unfortunately chosen distinction in no way corresponds to the facts and gives the neutrals an easy ground on which to base their representations.

The military authorities naturally did not want the unenterprising or physically incapacitated workmen who were out of employment and in receipt of support from the Belgian Government. They needed skilled and active artisans, and these men were naturally still employed. The authorities did not, however, evidently care to announce their real wishes and are now placed in a serious predicament.

A third of the letters, written from Brussels on Jan. 24, 1917, says in part:

The deportations from Brussels have begun and are in full swing. The operations will doubtless last for more than a week. They appear to be more carefully organized and rationally carried out than in most of the other places in Belgium. Perhaps it is experience that makes perfect, or, perhaps it is the desire to put the best foot forward in the presence of foreign diplomats.

Exiles Undoubtedly Underfed.

On one point there can be no doubt, the men are underfed. This is reported by every one, and is supported by the postcards received from the men which have been sent to their families in Belgium. It is quite remarkable that the censor should have permitted many of the statements to pass. Perhaps it is because the conditions alluded to are comparatively good. All of the men demand that their families send them packages of food. A great difficulty stands in the way. Men who work voluntarily or involuntarily for the Germans may no longer be fed by the relief organization of the commission. Thus, before any service or packages can be thought of, the consent of the Allies must be obtained, then the consent of the Germans and assurances of the Germans that the food thus sent will not be stolen. These abstract facts are not very acceptable to wives and children of the hungry men in Germany.

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The catalogue also contains an account of three pictures of great horses, and other things of interest.

IRISH, IN WAR, SEE HOPE FOR FREEDOM

Commemorating Dublin Revolution, They Call Upon Congress to Act.

MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT

"Justice to Small Nationalities," They Declare, Applies with Great Justice to Ireland.

Three Justices of the New York State Supreme Court played leading rôles in a great Irish-American demonstration in Carnegie Hall last night, commemorating the first anniversary of the Dublin revolution, acclaiming the probability of further Irish uprisings, and demanding that America make the cause of Irish freedom one of its objects in the war with Germany. The meeting opened with the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by Victor Herbert's orchestra, the hall, crowded to capacity, was decorated with as many American flags as of those of Ireland, and the speakers were unanimous in their proclamations of "America first." But the audience responded only with handclapping to demands and pledges of American patriotism, while it cheered, waved, and wept at prenouncements of Irish nationalist propaganda, and booed and hissed every reference to the danger of America of victory for England, now her ally in the war, and the maintenance of Great Britain's supremacy of the seas. Adopted without a dissenting voice by the great crowd which gathered under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael and the Cumann-na-Bann, (Irish Women's Council,) this telegram was sent to President Wilson:

Thousands of American citizens assembled on the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Irish Republic to commemorate the heroism of the men who gave life and liberty for human freedom, greet you with respect and loyalty, unreservedly pledge to you their support in whatever measures you may take for the maintenance and protection of America's honor and interests, and earnestly hope that in pursuance of your noble declaration for justice to small nationalities, you will raise your voice—powerful as the voice of America—in demand for justice to Ireland, which can only be secured by establishing her independence.

As in the telegram to President Wilson, so in the speeches of Justice John W. Goff, the Chairman, Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, and in a letter to Vice President Marshall read by Justice Gavegan and adopted by the crowd, the reference in President Wilson's war speech to Congress in favor of fighting "for the rights of nations great and small" was used as the argument justifying a demand by this country for the freedom of Ireland.

Conspicuous on the stage was a large cross, on which were displayed the names of the revolutionists executed as traitors by England. Padraic Pearse headed the list and Sir Roger Casement closed it. Every reference to the men as martyrs was hailed with great enthusiasm.

In opening the meeting Justice Goff, his white hair disordered, his black tie giving a touch of austerity to his small frame, and a little American flag conspicuous on the lapel of his coat, said in part:

"From the time the struggling colonists of America struck for independence to the final establishment of the Integrity of the Union there never has been question of the whole-hearted loyalty and devotion of citizens of Irish blood to the Republic. We are primarily above all things American citizens, we know no dual allegiance, and we stand with our President when he declares that even small nations should not be governed without their consent, and that America stands for humanity and human freedom. Therefore, we commemorate the heroism of the men of Easter week, for every blow that was struck for the destruction of English rule in Ireland was a blow struck for the American doctrine of humanity and human freedom.

"We recognize that when America speaks she speaks for human freedom throughout the world and that, when in the proper time comes, which is bound to come, America's voice will be heard in no uncertain tones demanding that Ireland, that has waged a struggle literally for longer than that of any other nation on earth, shall be given the right of national existence for the welfare and happiness of her people."

The letter introduced by Judge Rooney, addressed to Mr. Marshall and signed by Justice Goff as chairman, followed the lines of the telegram to the President and read in part:

"Ireland is one of the 'small nationalities' which need help against the oppression of a power which holds it by military force against the will of the great majority of its people, stifles its economic life, and has driven from its shores in half a century many times more people than now inhabit it. Exercising the rights as American citizens, and believing that England's continued mastery of the sea would be injurious to all mankind and a serious menace to the interests of the United States—that an England victorious in this war would be America's most dangerous enemy—we steadfastly opposed the entry of this country into the European struggle. But the moment that Congress acted our opposition ceased.

"We appeal to the Congress of the United States to take such action as will bring about the independence of Ireland, not at the end of the war, when 'scraps of paper' may be safely torn up, but now, when America's intervention will count for more than at any time in the future and when her demand must receive consideration."

Hospital Appeals for Funds.

On the ground that many patients must be turned away daily, and that the Government has accepted its proffer of war service, the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital has appealed for funds for the erection of its Extension and Nurses' Home, the corner stone of which is to be laid tomorrow afternoon. The building will cost $380,000, of which more than $100,000 is lacking.

Dance for Ethical Arts School.

Adolph Lewisohn has given the use of the ballroom in his home at 881 Fifth Avenue for a dance on Thursday evening, April 12, for the benefit of the Scholarship Fund of the Ethical Culture Arts High School, which will give an exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art soon. La Societie des Instruments Anciens will give a concert before the dance, and a supper will follow it. Those interested in the school include Mrs. Michael Friedsam, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Isaac Seligman, Mrs. Julius Beer, Mrs. Milton Goldsmith, and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus.

Evening Classes for Foreigners.

The Chelsea Neighborhood Association, 200 Ninth Avenue, is extending its efforts to induce foreign residents in the district to learn English by opening a special Spring term of evening classes. Churches and welfare organizations are co-operating and employers are doing what they can to interest their workmen. The association tells those to whom it appeals that "if you spoke English, you could make more friends, advance better in your work, protect yourself from imposition, and help us work out our Democracy."

Professor Pallen to Lecture.

Under the auspices of the Washington Heights Catholic Club, 535 West 159th Street, a lecture will be given for its members and friends next Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, by Professor Conde B. Pallen in St. Elizabeth's Hall, 187th Street and Broadway. The subject will be "Up Against the Real Thing." Mr. Pallen is professor of English literature in the post graduate course at Fordham University and managing editor of the Catholic Encyclopedia. The entertainment committee has arranged a musical program to precede the lecture.

Guggenheim Not Buyer of Phipps Home.

Daniel Guggenheim returned from his newly acquired property, Castlegould, Port Washington, L. I., yesterday to the St. Regis Hotel, and denied that he had purchased the house of Henry C. Phipps, Fifth Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street. The Phipps home is said to have cost about a million dollars less than ten years ago.

5TH AV. EASTER PARADE NO LONGER A DISPLAY

Women, Confronted with Gravity of War, Paid Little Attention to Clothes.

With the Stars and Stripes flying from the windows overhead, the Easter parade on Fifth Avenue yesterday was more of a demonstration of patriotism than a display of the latest and most brilliant achievements in wearing apparel. Every one seemed prosperous, but there was little of the usual emphasis on clothes. It was a day without much sunshine, and a treacherous April wind chilled the enthusiasm of many young women who might have worn their latest hats and costumes under brighter weather conditions.

The crowds themselves coming out of the churches where the ministers had preached of the war and its consequences to the nation, manifested no disposition toward gayety. Men and women felt that they were confronted with stern obligations which made the mere matter of clothes unimportant.

In general it was a parade without much color, except for the red, white, and blue, which were conspicuous on the garments of men and women. Even the bouquets were of patriotic design, many being made of red, white, and blue flowers. Sweet peas, roses, and violets lent themselves easily to such arrangements, and wherever they appeared they added a novel and charming touch to the modiste's art. Aside from these evidences of patriotism the appearance in olive drab uniforms of officers who had already been called to the colors also brought the war into the foreground of attention.

From the dressmaker's point of view the parade seemed to indicate that standards in dress were fixed by individual taste rather than any prevailing style. Skirts were long and skirts were short, some of them decidedly short. Striking effects in shoes were very rare, most of them being black, white or brown in color to match the skirt and hose.

In the matter of hats the emphasis was entirely on the shape. Some took the form of a trench helmet, with a strap under the chin, and many turbans were in evidence.

LETS WALTER HEROINE LIVE.

Rialto Compromises on the Ending of "The Easiest Way."

Yesterday was a busy day for S. L. Rothapfel. At breakfast he read a statement given to a press agent by Eugene Walter to the effect that he had heard a new ending had been given to the picture version of his play, "The Easiest Way," but that he didn't care, because he wasn't interested in the movies. Mr. Rothapfel thought this must be a mistake, since he had often seen Mr. Walter in his theatre, the Rialto, so he had the author deny through the theatre's publicity channels that he had spoken unkindly of the movies.

But Mr. Walter did stick to the other part of his story, which was that the movie makers had wanted an ending different from the logical one he wrote for the play, and that he had told them to go as far as they liked. They went pretty far, and instead of leaving what happened to Laura Murdock after she resumed her journey along the easiest way to the imagination of the audience, she was pictured following the gay night life of the city, then trying to drown herself and finally expiring and being forgiven in the arms of her true love.

Mr. Rothapfel knows something about art, too, and although the apocryphal scenes were duly furnished him by the producers he lopped them off at the first showing yesterday and ended the picture as the play had ended, with the reversion to type of Laura Murdock. But he expressed the producer were in the audience, and before the next showing Mr. Rothapfel found the best terms of peace he could negotiate included a compromise by which some of the deleted scenes are restored. But he was adamant against the restoration of the deathbed repentance. Clara Kimball Young acted the rôle for the screen created by Frances Starr some eight or ten years ago.

The first movie version of an O. Henry story reached the Strand screen yesterday. It was "The Third Ingredient," and is to be followed by others from the long list of stories by this author. "The Cop and the Anthem," featuring Kathryn Williams and Theodore Roberts, was another feature.

At the Eltinge the first of a series of special exhibitions of a film called "Birth" were given. The picture was photographed in some of New York's leading hospitals under the auspices of medical men.

GERMANS QUIET ON ISLAND.

Enjoy Two Concerts and Exercise Without Leaving the House.

The thousand and odd interned German mariners spent a quiet day at Ellis Island yesterday. Two concerts were given in the main hall by the orchestra from the Vaterland, and the officers and men were permitted to exercise on the porch and roof, but were not allowed on the grounds. With the exception of one small ward the Germans have the whole main building to themselves. The discipline maintained on board ship is kept up. The twenty-eight captains eat at one table, senior officers at another, the junior officers at a third, while the petty officers and crew mess at long tables down the center of the hall. The food is practically the same. Ellis Island officials say the captains and officers are the most aristocratic persons that have ever come there.

Relatives and friends who went to the Barge Office yesterday with clothing and delicacies for the prisoners had to leave the gifts at the office because no visitors were allowed to go to the island. After examining the packages the officials forwarded them to the island. Some officers of the liners asked to be allowed to visit Manhattan on parole yesterday, and some members of the crews demanded their liberty because they were American citizens, but without avail.

HASTEN HARRIMAN WEDDING

Son of Late Financier Expects to be Called for War Service Soon.

E. Roland N. Harriman, a son of the late E. H. Harriman, will be married to Miss Gladys Fries, the daughter of Dr. Harold H. Fries, in the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, at Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, April 12, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires. A reception will follow the wedding at the home of Dr. Fries, 40 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Mr. Harriman is a student at Yale, and would graduate this June, but as he has offered his services to the Government, and may be assigned to duty at any time, it was decided to advance the date of his marriage.

Miss Edith D. Blair Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, of this city and Blairsden Peapack, N. J., announce the engagement of their third daughter, Miss Edith D. Blair, to Richard Van Nest Gambrill, the only son of Mrs. Richard Gambrill of 30 Park Avenue and Newport, R. I. Miss Blair is a sister of Mrs. William Clark of New York, and of Mrs. H. Rivington Pyne of Princeton, N. J. Her younger sister, Miss Marie Louise Blair, made her début last Winter. Mr. Gambrill is a nephew of Mrs. Giraud Foster of Lenox, and is a member of the Racquet and Tennis and Knickerbocker clubs of this city, and of the Essex Fox Hounds. No date has been named for the wedding.

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DEMOCRACY A WORLD ISSUE.

Rabbis Indorse a War Fought According to Wilson's Ideals.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, spoke in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning from a pulpit draped with an American flag, which, he said, would remain there until "the morning of the dawn of peace for humanity." He indorsed a war fought according to the ideals expressed in President Wilson's address to Congress, and warned his audience that such a struggle was the only one they should wage.

"Dare we be equal to the nobleness of the message of the President of the United States?" said Dr. Wise. "The supreme test of the American democracy lies before us. The question is not whether we shall successfully wage war upon the German Government, but whether we will be equal to the infinitely difficult task of gaining a victory over the German Government without losing our own souls. The question is not whether we shall triumph over the forces of German militarism on land or sea, but whether, risen to and abiding on the high level of the President's challenge on behalf of democracy, we shall be great enough to suffer no malice nor uncharitableness to invade our souls. The supreme test of the American democracy will be found in the answer to the question, Will we wage war democratically?"

Rabbi Jacob Kohn of the Congregation Anshe Chesed preached with the Passover in mind, and said that the great war should be for the redemption of the world as the Passover was for the redemption of Israel.

William Leroy Jacobs.

William Leroy Jacobs, an illustrator, died yesterday after an illness of four weeks in his studio at 41 East Twenty-fifth Street. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, forty-eight years ago, and studied art in Paris at Julian's and at Carlo Rossi's. Mr. Jacobs was a frequent contributer to the Century, Scribner's, Life, and other magazines. He was a member of the Society of Illustrators and of the Dutch Treat Club.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BERKLEY.—April 4, 2,735 Webster Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Berkley, a daughter.

HEYMAN.—April 4, 667 West 161st St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Heyman, a daughter.

INSCHIO.—April 3, Women's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Inschio, a daughter.

MULLMAN.—April 1, Medical College Woman's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Mullman, a son.

POWELL.—April 1, Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Powell, a son.

Engaged.

SHEETS—SLOAN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Sloan of Newburgh, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethelyn A., to Mr. Elmer A. Sheets, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sheets, 480 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Miss Sloan graduated from Vassar College, class of 1914; for the last two years she has taught foreign languages in the Misses Metcalf School, Tarrytown. Mr. Sheets is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1916. He is now manager of the studio department of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

EINSTEIN.—On Sunday, April 8, at her residence, 45 East 72d St., Fannie F. Einstein, widow of Emanuel Einstein. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FELTENSTEIN.—Sunday, April 8, William, husband of the late Bessie Feltenstein, beloved father of Gussie Cohen, Jennie, Rose, Herman, and Mose Feltenstein. Funeral April 9, at 1 P. M. at 137 West 112th St. Interment Washington Cemetery.

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ILGEN.—On Saturday, April 7, Professor Ernest Ilgen, beloved husband of Christine B. Davies. Funeral services at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, April 9, at his late residence, 689 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment at the convenience of the family.

JAEGERHUBER.—Max, beloved husband of Ernestine Cavalli, entered into rest in his 67th year, after a lingering illness, on Sunday, April 8, at his home, in Hartman, N. Y. Funeral private. Omit flowers. St. Louis, Chicago, and San Francisco papers please copy.

KNAPP.—At Greenwich, Conn., April 8, 1917, Amelia, daughter of the late Brush and Hannah Green Knapp. Funeral at her late residence, 153 West 44th St., Tuesday, April 10, 1917, 3 P. M. Interment private.

LANE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 7, 1917, George W. Lane, son of the late George W. Lane, in his 85th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,304 Avenue T, Brooklyn, on Monday, April 9, at 8 P. M.

LARKIN.—On April 7, Grace M. Larkin, beloved daughter of Mary A. (nee Fallon) and Kearn J. Larkin. Funeral from her late residence, 170 East 108th St., on Tuesday, April 10, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Our Lady Queen of Angels, 113th St., near 3d Av., where a mass of requiem will be offered.

MANNING.—At Perryville, Md., George Ralph Manning, son of J. M. Manning of Atlantic Highlands, N. J. Funeral at St. Agnes's Church Monday morning.

MARTIN.—On Thursday, April 5, at his late residence, 1,006 Nelson Av., Bronx, J. Thomas Martin, beloved husband of Jenny Hultburg and son of Nora Martin. Funeral Monday, 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Sacred Heart, Shakespeare Av., bet. 168th and 169th Sts.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday, April 7, 1917, Margaret Rendell, wife of the late James L. Mitchell. Service at her late residence, 164 Washington Park, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 10, at 1:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MOSES.—On Sunday, April 8, Selina, widow of the late Lionel Moses. Funeral services at her late residence, 10 West 93d St., at 10 A. M. Tuesday, April 10.

MURRAY.—On April 7, 1917, Alexander Murray, beloved husband of Annie Gessler. Funeral from his late residence, 464 East 141st St., Bronx, Monday, April 9, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family and Normal Lodge No. 523, F. and A. M., invited. Interment Woodlawn. Automobile cortege.

O'BREIN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, April 8, 1917, at the residence of her cousin, D. W. Martine, Matilda, wife of the late William S. O'Brein and daughter of the late Theodore and Matilda Martine. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PEISER.—Rose, wife of Isidore and mother of Ernestine, Anna, Rose, and Sam. Funeral Tuesday, April 10, 1 P. M., 115 East 90th St.

PINKNEY.—Leonora E., widow of the late William Pinkney, at the home of her son, Charles W. Pinkney, 19 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, April 8. Funeral mass Tuesday, St. Agnes's Church, Hoyt and Sackett Sts., Brooklyn.

PRENTICE.—Henry, son of the late John H. Prentice of Brooklyn, in his 72d year. Funeral private and at convenience of family.

Married.

CURTIS—PORTER.—April 7, 1917, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Havana, Cuba, Caroline Knickerbacker Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan T. Porter of 165 Gates Av., Montclair, N. J., and William John Curtis, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Curtis of 988 5th Av., New York.

BUCHMAN—TUCK.—April 1, Tillie Tuck to Isidore Buchman.

KRAKAUR—ELLENZWEIG.—April 2, Hannah Ellenzweig to Walter Krakaur.

MILSTEIN—LEVY.—April 5, Florence Levy to Louis Milstein.

Brooklyn.

ALEXANDER—COHEN.—April 5, Marguerite K. Cohen to Lewis W. Alexander.

COHEN—GOLD.—April 5, Bertha Gold to Herbert L. Cohen.

Newark.

WALLACK—GRUBER.—April 1, Beulah E. Gruber to Joseph L. Wallack.

Died.

BECHTEL.—On Sunday, April 8, 1917, Eva Marie, widow of the late George Bechtel, in her 69th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 46a Van Duzer St., Stapleton, S. I., on Tuesday, April 10, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BELKNAP.—At her residence, 430 West 119th St., New York, April 8, 1917, Eleanor D., Belknap, in her 80th year, wife of the late James G. Belknap. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLITZER.—Suddenly, on April 8, 1917, Helen Rich, beloved wife of Moses Blitzer, devoted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Rich. Funeral from her late residence, 1,425 Carrol St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 10, at 2 o'clock. Burial will take place at B'nai Abraham Cemetery, South Orange Av., Newark, N. J., at 3 P. M. Positively omit flowers.

BROWN.—Sunday, April 8, 1917, George Raymond Brown, beloved husband of Marguerite Henniger Brown. Funeral from his late residence, 550 West 157th St., on Wednesday, April 11. Requiem mass at 10 A. M., Church of St. Rose of Lima, West 165th St. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Little Rock papers please copy.

BROWNE.—On Sunday, April 8, at his residence, 112 Boyd St., Stapleton, S. I., aged 50 years, William J. Browne. Funeral services at Church of St. John de la Salle, Stapleton, Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment St. Peter's Cemetery.

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Dr. Joseph Freidlander.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Freidlander, rabbi of Temple Sholen, in Plainfield, N. J., died last night at Muhlenberg Hospital, in that city. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was 58 years old. Dr. Freidlander was a graduate of the Jewish College in London, and had held pastorates in Melbourne, Australia, Beaumont and Waco, Tex., and Hamilton, Canada. He had been at Temple Sholen about a year.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH A. CONLON, a Deputy Tax Commissioner of Queens County, died of pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 229 East Sixty-second Street, Manhattan. He was born in Saugerties, N. Y., forty years ago.

JOHN E. EGAN, employed for forty years by Flaman & Kemp, wholesale druggists, died on Saturday at his home, 32 Poplar Street, Brooklyn. He was 54 years old.

FRANK M. LYNN, for more than thirty years in the employ of the Butterick Publishing Company, died on Saturday at his home, 1,249 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM J. BROWNE, founder of The Democrat Herald of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, died yesterday at his home, 112 Boyd Street, Stapleton. He was clerk of the Children's Court on Richmond County, and before that was a clerk in the Municipal Court. He was born in Stapleton fifty-nine years ago.

Major LEMUEL ELIAS WOOLSEY, forty years boarding officer of the Customs Department in Boston and a former Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, died yesterday at his home in Boston. He was 76 years old.

JOHN W. RICHARDSON, Recorder of Kismet Temple in Brooklyn and a Thirty-third Degree Mason, died suddenly yesterday in a hotel at Sayville, L. I. He was born in Boston seventy-eight years ago and had lived in Brooklyn for more than fifty years.

GEORGE W. WEED DEAD.

Prominent Engineer Survives His Wife Only Eleven Weeks.

George W. Weed, a prominent engineer and manufacturer, died on Saturday at his home, 246 West End Avenue. He was born in Danbury, Conn., seventy-eight years ago. For most of his career he was identified with the Morgan Iron Works, becoming President of the concern when it was reorganized. He was a charter member and Vice President of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers and a Governor and Treasurer of the Engineers' Club. On his seventy-fifth birthday the members of this club, at a dinner in his honor, gave him a gold loving cup and his portrait by Franzon was hung in the club.

Mr. Weed was also a member of the Republican Club, General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, and charitable and philanthropic societies. He was Vice President and Director for many years of the New York-Cuba Mail Steamship Company and Director of the Old Dominion Steamship Company and several banks and trust companies. His wife died eleven weeks ago. He left two daughters, Mrs. Loota Von Kelfer and Mrs. Thomas E. O'Shea, and a sister, Mrs. Daniel R. Sears.

Died.

BUCHAN.—Suddenly, on April 7, 1917, John Rutherfurd Buchan, son of the late James and Rachel Buchan. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 322 West 85th St., on Tuesday, April 10, 1917, at 11 A. M.

CLEMENCY.—On Saturday, April 7, Margaret Clemency, widow of the late Jacob Clemency. Funeral from her late residence, 1,202 St. John's Place, on Tuesday at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the eternal repose of her soul. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

CONLON.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of Joseph A. Conlon, at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, 66th Street and Lexington Av., on Tuesday, April 10, at 9:30 A. M.

PERCY J. KING, President.
EDWARD K. HANLON, Secretary.

CONON.—On Saturday, April 7, James Edgar Coon, husband of Julia W. Coon, son of the late James and Harriet Coon. Funeral services at his late residence, 23 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 9, at 8 P. M.

CUFF.—Bridget, on Sunday, April 8, at the residence of her son, Dr. William E. Cuff, 207 West 106th St. Funeral private.

DE ROSSET.—Addis Emmet de Rosset, son of the late Dr. M. J. de Rosset, on April 6. Funeral at St. Paul's Church, East Orange, N. J., Monday, April 9, 3 P. M.

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LADD & WOOD
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
7 Wall St. New York

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The nation is moving apace in the work which duty has set. Soberly and resolutely the country has assumed the task of defending American rights and the still larger task so splendidly set forth in President Wilson's address to Congress a week ago. The world is to be made a safer and a better place in which to live. Every effort and every problem must henceforth be related to the work which America has undertaken in partnership with the nations which were already carrying the standard of democracy in the fight against autocracy. In this light must business and financial problems be approached, and it is eminently satisfactory to be able to record the fact that the banking power of the country as well as its industrial power is being marshalled to do its share in the work which lies ahead.

Looking at the immediate practical phase of the financial situation two things are necessary. One is that the size of the task which the country has undertaken should not be underestimated, and the other is that an overestimate should not be put upon the restrictive market influences which may be exerted by the diversion of industrial and financial effort from purely private undertakings to the cause of the nation. Either of these would be harmful—one of them by causing unnecessary concern, and the other by tending to lessen the energy which should go into preparing for the struggle upon which this country has entered. All who are in a position to buy securities should hold themselves in instant readiness to take their share of the national loan soon to be offered, while those who are the owners of securities should examine their position quite aside from efforts which may unpatriotically be made to unsettle the minds of those who hold securities. Reports were current in the financial district at the close of last week which indicated that bearish efforts were being made to depress prices. Traders engaged in this work seemed more or less openly making an effort to capitalize uneasiness on the score of coming war taxes. We should not countenance at this time either the speculator who would attempt to build up an unsafe structure on predictions of war profits nor the stock market bear who without reason would depress prices.

A good deal has already been made known regarding plans under which the Government will obtain many of its supplies at far less than present market prices. That in itself is surely no ground for leading those to sell who had previously held stocks because of the dividends which they had been paying. It is as safe a market assumption as any which could be made that the prices of securities, taking them as a whole, have not been based on any theory that current earnings are to be accepted as the measure of future earnings. If any such theory as that had been accepted the prices of many securities would seem ridiculously low. The fact of the matter is—speaking generally, for there is an exception to every rule—that a large falling off in the recent scale of earnings has been part of the market hypothesis both of investors and of traders. The cause of that falling off is a minor matter. A reduction in profits through war taxes will be no more of a hardship than would a reduction through a decline in business. On the contrary, it would be much less of a hardship, for the latter would imply unemployment while unemployment can scarcely be considered a possibility during the time of the war. There will be need of shifting labor from one task to another, and need of ceasing to do some things which have been done when no national emergency existed, but there will be ample work of some kind for every hand to do.

There is no need to fear that the tax collector will run wild over the land. It is much more likely that the Federal Government will levy smaller taxes than the people could pay than that it will levy taxes severe enough to cripple industry. The Government realizes as well as any one could the need of fostering industry at a time when national safety depends upon the fullest possible production of all the things which modern war calls for. Taxes are to be supplemented by borrowing and never, fortunately, was the country in a position to subscribe more liberally to a national loan. The scale of obligations which the country's entry into war will make necessary was suggested last week by the army and navy proposals calling for an expenditure of $3,400,000,000. The plan to issue a five billion dollar loan, including the advances to be made to the Allies, is a natural sequel to thorough-going preparation of this sort.

One of the most important facts so far as concerns the bearing of national finance upon the business and market situation is that a huge sum is available for investment without any undue displacement of existing securities. Although a considerable amount of bonds has lately been placed, a much smaller amount has been placed than would have found lodgment in the hands of investors had not so many of them been holding their funds in reserve against the expected issue of Government bonds. The results attained by the State of New York last week were an accurate forecast of the sort of reception which will be extended to the United States Government bond issue. The demands will be far in excess of the amount to be placed. It so happens, fortunately, that whatever concern may be felt over the possible extent of coming war taxes redounds to the advantage of the United States bond issue, inasmuch as investment in that is an avenue of escape from all taxation to the extent of one's holdings of those bonds. Thus a fear which helped to hurt the stock market last week increases the prospective demand for the obligations soon to be issued by the Federal Government.

This brings us back again to the question of taxation and its bearing upon the stock market. Traders who unreasonably had hoped for a boom in the stock market on war profits probably have more reason to sell than have investors who have realized that profits have been too high to last and who have been holding stocks for the dividends they are able to pay even on much smaller earnings. Prosperity is not threatened even if profits are subject to diminution either through the working of natural business laws or through the imposition of taxes which should be paid with a light heart for the cause for which they are about to be imposed. So far as the bear selling of recent days goes, those who have other views of the market and investors generally can take satisfaction in the fact that the more bears sell the greater the odds against them grow. If the estimate of some of the Street's close market observers is in accord with the facts the short interest has been largely increased since a week ago, and therein exists a new measure of protection for the market.

LONDON MARKET STRONG.

Sentiment Profoundly Affected by Our War Declaration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 8.—America's participation in the war is the all-absorbing topic here, and it has exercised a profound influence on British sentiment. The fact that President Wilson placed active financial assistance to the Allies in the forefront of the national program gave great satisfaction, and the view that in the first stages the greatest aid can be given in money, ships, and other resources is fully indorsed on this side.

The new development found reflection in the monetary situation on Thursday, when the Bank of England reduced the official minimum one-half of 1 per cent., to 5 per cent.; but the full effect of this move has not yet been shown, as no change occurred in fixed money rates, clearing banks still paying 4 per cent. to depositors and the Bank of England 4½ per cent. to other banks for short deposits. This caution is due no doubt to the desire to proceed slowly pending international financial developments.

Discount rates weakened materially when the reduction in the bank rate was announced, with business done in three-months bank bills at 4¼ per cent. and Treasury bills at 4 3-16 per cent. The rates advanced again when no change was made in the deposit rates for money, and the market closed for the long Easter holiday in an unsettled condition.

The stock markets displayed pronounced strength when a declaration of war by the United States was seen to be certain, and they retained a firm tone to the end. All markets participated, with advances in investment issues frequently very striking. The new war loan rose to par and 2½ per cent., consols to 55, while the French national loan improved about 3 points, to 83.

The national revenue returns of Great Britain for the financial year ended March 31 show income of £573,428,000, an increase of £71,153,000 over the estimate and of £236,661,000 over the previous year. Expenditures totaled £2,198,113,000, a decrease on the final estimate of £38,472,000, but an increase over the previous year of £638,954,000. The net sum borrowed was £1,624,546,000. Exchequer balances increased £861,000.

BOURSE TRADING ACTIVE.

Dealings Stimulated by Our Entrance Into the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 8.—The Bourse closed on Thursday for the Easter holidays, and will not reopen until Tuesday. Trading was stimulated by President Wilson's address to Congress, and there was considerable activity right up to the close. The President's address and the declaration for war against the German Government evoked tremendous enthusiasm here.

Rentes closed at 61.50 and the war loan at 88.40, both firm. There was a slight improvement in the Russian group, but the principal dealings were in coppers, rubbers, and war stocks, all of which were higher; and the shipping shares, the latter registering further gains on the week.

Money was easy and plentiful for daily loans at 3 per cent. The rate for three months' commercial paper was 4@4½. As was expected, there was a big slump in sterling and dollar exchanges to 27.05 and 5.70, respectively, in the business done today by leading banks.

Several modifications have been made to the recent restrictions upon imports, and permits for raw materials are now obtainable by legitimate industries and also for foodstuffs. A census of the whole of France is shortly to be made.

The gold holdings of the Bank of France now amount to 3,265,897,384 francs. Advances this week on account of the war amounted to 100,000,000 francs, and to foreign Governments to 30,000,000 francs.

WILL WELCOME OUR AID.

Russian Government in Need of More Money to Carry on the War.

PETROGRAD, April 8.—M. Terestchenko, Finance Minister, made public today advices received from Washington that the United States had signified its readiness to make loans to the Allies. The Minister said this decision was especially welcome to Russia. The old form of Government having been discredited, Russian internal loans have been unsuccessful, half of the last loan remaining unpaid.

The forthcoming "liberty loan" was assured of success, M. Terestchenko said. Jewish financiers would participate in it, owing to the abrogation of religious restrictions.

The Minister announced he was planning the establishment of sugar, tea, and naphtha monopolies.

The Constitutional Democratic Party, which recently declared for the establishment of a republic, at a convention today unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of a democratic and Parliamentary form of Government. Prince Dolgorouki, President of the Central Committee of the party, spoke in favor of continuance of the war and adherence to Russia's agreements with her allies until victory is attained.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 7, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,895,681	52,365,895
Same period a year ago.	2,924,442	46,396,595

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	85.56	80.51	90.46	77.24
Same period a year ago.	88.87	86.46	91.83	83.49

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
400	ADAMS EXPRESS	111	110	110	—18
300	Advance Rumely	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
300	Advance Rumely pf	32¼	31¼	31¼	— 2¾
1,200	Ajax Rubber	72½	70	70	— 3½
5,950	Alaska Gold Mines	9⅛	8	8	— 1½
2,500	Alaska Juneau	7½	6⅞	7	— ½
5,560	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28⅝	26	26⅝	— 1⅝
1,300	Am. Agr. Chem.	90	88	88	— 3
700	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	100½	100¼	100¼	— 1
20,800	Am. Beet Sugar	97⅜	92½	94⅝	— 1¾
46,600	Am. Can	51⅜	45	46⅜	— 2⅞
200	Am. Can pf	106⅞	106¼	106¼	— ⅞
10,100	Am. Car & Foundry	71⅛	65¼	66	— 3
100	Am. Car & Foundry pf	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	+ ⅛
100	Am. Coal	40	40	40	+ 3
1,900	Am. Cotton Oil	42½	40	40	— 4
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¾
200	Am. Express	115¼	115	115	— 4
10,900	Am. Hide & Leather	16⅜	13⅜	14¼	— 1½
7,400	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	70¼	62⅜	64½	— 3⅝
2,000	Am. Ice Securities	28	27	27	— ⅞
4,400	Am. Linseed	20¾	18½	19⅛	— ⅞
2,200	Am. Linseed pf	54¼	52	52¾	— ¾
14,500	Am. Locomotive	72	68½	67	— 2½
100	Am. Locomotive pf	103¼	103¼	*103¼	..
14,500	Am. Malting	19¼	13¼	13	— 2½
16,600	Am. Malting pf	67¼	60	62½	— 2½
47,900	Am. Smelting & Ref	105½	98½	99¼	— 4½
400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	114	113	114	+ ½
1,497	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	102	101	101	— 1
100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. B. tr.	97	97	97	..
100	Am. Snuff. new	104½	104½	104½	+ 1½
3,700	Am. Steel Foundries	63	58	58	— 3⅞
5,900	Am. Sugar Refining	114⅜	110⅝	111½	— ½
300	Am. Sugar Refining pf	119	119	119	..
2,800	Am. Tel. & Tel.	126	123	123¼	— 2⅞
200	Am. Tobacco	200	200	207	— 3
37,100	Am. Woolen	54½	49¼	50¼	+ ⅛
100	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	+ ½
800	Am. Writing Paper pf	49	46	46	— 3
4,700	Am. Zinc L. & S.	37⅝	33	33½	— 2½
400	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	68¼	67	67½	— 1⅝
80,825	Anaconda Copper	85⅝	78⅝	79½	— 3½
300	Assets Realization	3¼	3	3¼	— ¼
200	Associated D. G. 1st pf	60¼	60	60	+ 6⅞
9,000	Atch., Topeka & S. F.	103¼	101¼	102	— 2⅜
810	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99¼	99	99¼	+ ⅛
500	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
400	Atlantic Coast Line	115	114	114	— ¼
82,900	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	113½	104	105	— 3⅜
200	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf	62¾	62	62¾	— 1¾
42,500	BALDWIN LOCO.	63½	57	58	— 1⅜
5,400	Baltimore & Ohio	79½	76	76⅝	— 2½
300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73⅜	73	73	— ⅜
5,200	Barrett Co.	121	111	111	— 1⅜
200	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4,600	Bethlehem Steel	149	135	135	— 8½
57,300	Bethlehem S. pf. Class B. temp. cfs.	143¼	128	128	— 6¾
200	Bethlehem Steel pf	120½	120¼	120¼	..
1,300	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	68⅛	67½	67½	— ⅝
100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
1,000	Burns Brothers	118½	115¼	116	— 1½
5,300	Butte & Superior	46½	41¼	41¾	— 4½
2,000	CAL. PETROLEUM	24	20½	20¼	— 2¼
800	California Petroleum pf	53¼	52	52	— 1
1,400	Calumet & Arizona	81¾	80	80⅝	— ⅝
10	Canada Southern	56	56	56	..
17,000	Canadian Pacific	165¾	159	160	— 4
100	Carolina, Clinch. & O.	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
96,000	Central Leather Co.	94⅜	86⅝	87½	— 8½
200	Central Leather Co. pf	113⅞	113⅜	113⅜	— ½
2,700	Cerro de Pasco	39¼	36	36	— 2¼
700	Chandler Motor	101	99	99	— 4
5,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅛	58	58¼	— 2¼
800	Chi. Great Western	12	12	12	— ½
600	Chi. Great Wes. pf	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	— 1½
10,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	83½	80	80½	— 1½
100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	120	120	120	..
5,050	Chi. & Northwestern	116⅞	113¼	113½	— 4¼
1,800	Chi., Rock Island & Pacific, 1st inst. paid.	40¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅝
2,900	Chi., Rock Island & Pacific, 2d inst. paid.	49	47⅜	47⅜	..
100	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	130	130	130	..
9,800	Chile Copper	24⅝	22½	22⅝	— 1¼
18,950	Chino Copper	59⅜	54	54¼	— 2⅞
300	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	45	42	43	— 1½
100	Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf	73½	73½	73½	— 3⅜
300	Cluett-Peabody	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅞
11,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	53¼	48	48⅝	— 2
200	Colorado Southern	25½	24	24	— 2¼
79,200	Columbia Gas & Elec.	47⅞	42½	44	— ¼
400	Comput. Tab. Record.	43	42½	42½	— 1
440	Consolidated Gas	120½	119	119	— 2
300	Consolidated Gas, Elec. Light & Power, Balt.	121¼	121	121¼	— 2
600	Consolidated Interstate Cal. Mining	17¾	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
2,200	Continental Can	93	91	91	— 1⅝
200	Continental Can pf	110	110	110	— 1
43,050	Corn Products Ref.	24	22	23⅜	— 1⅝
4,100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	107⅜	100	*100⅜	+ ⅛
99,900	Crucible Steel	72⅞	63¼	64	— 8½
300	Crucible Steel pf.	111	110½	110½	— ½
58,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	48¾	44½	44⅞	— 1½
2,210	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	91½	90	90¼	+ ¼
1,800	Cuban-American Sugar.	193	180⅞	190	+ 1½
200	DEERE & CO. pf.	99	98	98	— 1
8,300	Delaware & Hudson	140⅜	132¾	134	— 6
16	Delaware, Lack. & W.	233¾	233¾	233¾	..
100	Denver & Rio Grande.	14	14	14	— ⅝
700	Denver & Rio G. pf.	35	33	33	— 2
1,200	Detroit United Ry.	118½	116¼	118¼	+ 2½
6,100	Distillers Securities	20⅜	16	*17	— 2½
700	Dome Mines	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
2,100	Driggs-Seabury	81	73	78	+ 1
29,700	ERIE	30	26½	26⅞	— 1⅜
3,500	Erie 1st pf.	42¼	39	39	— 2⅜
1,200	Erie 2d pf.	33¾	32	32	— 2
500	FED. MIN. & SM. pf.	42	39¼	39¼	— 3⅝
140	GENERAL CHEM. pf.	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+ 2⅝
3,800	General Electric	168½	161½	162¾	— 2¼
100	General Cigar	44	44	44	..
81,800	General M. temp. cfs	121	112¼	114¼	— 5¾
2,600	General M. pf. temp.cfs	89¾	88	88	— 2¼
3,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	54⅜	52⅜	52⅜	— 1½
50	Goodrich pf.	109½	109½	109½	..
600	Granby Consol.	86⅞	85	85	— 2
1,800	Great Northern pf.	114⅞	*112¼	112¼	— ¾
36,000	Great Northern cfs. for ore properties	35	30¼	30⅝	— 2⅞
900	Greene-Cananea Cop.	42¾	41	41	— 1⅞
3,900	Gulf States Steel	126	117¼	117½	— 4⅝
200	Gulf States Steel 1st pf	106¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
100	HARTMAN CORP.	69⅞	68⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
15	Homestake Mining	127	127	127	..
900	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	106	103⅝	103⅝	— 2⅜
100	Ingersoll Rand	280	280	280	+10
46,300	Inspiration Copper	62¼	56	*56⅜	— 2
3,100	Interborough Con.	13	12¼	12¾	— ½
2,300	Interborough Con. pf.	66	64¼	64¼	— 1¾
100	Internat. Agricultural.	15½	15½	15½	— 2⅜
200	Internat. Agricul. pf.	44	44	44	+ 2
400	Internat. Harv. Corp.	79¼	79	79¼	+ ⅞
100	Internat. Harv. Corp. pf	111	111	111	..
136,400	Internat. Mer. Mar.	33⅞	29¾	30¼	— ¼
187,800	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	88⅞	82½	84¼	+ 1
21,500	Internat. Nickel	45	41¾	42¼	— 1⅜
11,900	Internat. Paper	43¼	38	38⅜	— 4¼
200	Internat. Paper pf.	102⅞	102½	102½	— 1⅜
100	Internat. P. pf. tr. rcs.	99	99	99	— ⅞
100	Iowa Central	3¼	3¼	3¼	— 1⅛
100	JEWEL TEA	62	62	62	— 2

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
600	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	22¾	21¼	21½	— 1
1,800	Kelly Springfield Tire	62	57	57	— 6
100	Kelly Springf. Tire pf.	91	91	91	— 2
30,300	Kennecott Copper	46½	43⅝	44	— 1½
121	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	116	116	116	..
17,800	LACK. STEEL	87⅝	80½	82½	— 3
100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	40	40	40	— 2
1,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	22¼	21	21	— 1½
13,800	Lehigh Valley	69	65½	65½	— 3
900	Long Island	42¾	42	42	— ¼
100	Long Island ctfs. of dep.	42⅝	42¼	42¼	— ¼
500	Louisville & Nashville.	131	128	128	— 2½
300	MACKAY COS.	85½	85¼	85¼	— ¾
200	Mackay Cos. pf.	64½	64½	64½	..
300	Manhattan Elevated	123¾	123¼	123¼	— ⅝
100	Manhattan Beach	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
12,700	Maxwell Motors	57	52	52	— 1
500	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	70¼	68	68	..
1,900	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	35¼	33½	33⅝	..
200	May Department Stores	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¼
47,900	Mexican Petroleum	94	84⅝	86½	— 5¾
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	90	90	90	..
21,800	Miami Copper	42⅜	40½	41¼	+ ¼
15	Michigan Central	120	116	120	..
55,000	Midvale Steel	62¾	58	58¾	— 1¼
600	Minn. & St. Louis new.	22½	21	21	— ⅛
3,100	Missouri, Kan. & Texas	8⅜	7	7⅛	— 1
100	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	16	16	16	— 1⅞
800	Missouri Pacific t. r.	12½	11½	11¾	— 1⅛
5,500	Missouri Pacific w. i.	30¾	28¾	28¾	— 1⅞
4,300	Missouri Pac. pf. w. i.	59	57⅜	58	+ ⅛
2,400	Montana Power	104	100¾	101½	— 3½
700	NATIONAL BISCUIT.	116	113¼	113¼	— 3½
200	National Biscuit Co. pf.	125	125	125	+ 1½
200	National Cloak & Suit.	80¼	80¼	80¼	— 1⅜
7,000	National Enam. & S.	35¾	33⅛	33⅛	— 1⅝
120	National Enam. & S. pf	98	98	98	..
2,700	National Lead	56¼	54½	55¾	— 2⅜
100	National Lead pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾	— 1⅝
12,700	Nevada Con. Copper	24½	22¾	22⅞	— ⅞
200	New Orl., Tex. & Mex.	17	17	17	— 1
700	New York Air Brake	149	140	140	— 7
7,200	New York Central	97⅝	93⅜	*93⅝	— 2⅜
400	New York Dock	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
5,100	New York, N. H. & H.	46	43¼	44	— 1⅝
600	New York, Ont. & W.	24¾	23¼	23½	— ⅞
600	Norfolk Southern	28¾	26¾	26¾	+ 1½
4,648	Norfolk & Western	133	128½	128¼	— 4½
100	Norfolk & Western pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ⅜
200	North American	68	67½	67½	— ½
6,000	Northern Pacific	106¼	104	104¾	— ¾
100	Nova Scotia S. & C.	95	95	95	—10
112,000	OHIO CITIES GAS.	141⅜	124	128½	— 5⅜
39,600	Ohio Cities Gas rights.	5⅝	4	4½	— ⅝
1,500	Ohio Fuel Supply	51	50	50¼	— ⅞
1,400	Ontario Mining	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
400	Owens Bottle Machine.	99	97	97	— 1
100	Owens Bottle Mach. pf.	116	116	116	— 2¼
2,100	PACIFIC MAIL	23⅜	21½	21½	— 2
100	Pacific Mail pf.	97½	97½	97½	— 2½
13,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	53⅞	52⅝	53	— ½
1,700	Peoples Gas, Chicago	94½	90	90¼	— 1½
2,200	Pere Marquette w. i.	28	24	24	— 4
100	Pere Marq. pf. w. i.	68	68	68	— ½
1,200	Philadelphia Co.	38	36	36⅜	— ⅝
9,300	Pittsburgh Coal c. of d.	47	43	43½	— 2½
100	Pittsburgh C. pf. c. of d	115	115	115	— 1
100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	100	100	100	— ⅜
1,800	Pressed Steel Car	79½	75¼	75¼	— 2
300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	103	102	102	— 1
100	Public Service, N. J.	125	125	125	— 2
600	Pullman Co.	160¼	160	160	— 2
100	QUICKSILVER	2	2	2	— ¼
100	Quicksilver pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
8,600	RY. STEEL SPRING.	53⅝	46¼	46¼	— 3¼
94,750	Ray Con. Copper	32¼	29¼	29⅝	— 2⅜
71,800	Reading	99	92¼	93	— 4⅞
200	Reading 2d pf.	42	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅝
66,800	Republic Iron & Steel	85	76½	78½	— 3½
900	Republic Iron & S. pf.	103	102¼	102¼	— ⅝
1,800	Royal Dutch tr. r.	63⅜	61½	61½	— 2
2,300	ST. LOUIS-SAN FRAN	20	19	19¼	— ⅝
500	St. Louis-San Fran. pf.	34	32	32	— 3
1,400	St. Louis Southwestern	31	28½	28½	+ 1
100	St. Louis Southwest.pf	48	48	48	..
200	Saxon Motor	54	53⅜	53⅜	— 1⅜
1,100	Seaboard Air Line	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ⅛
200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	32	32	32	— 1
1,750	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	189½	185¼	185¼	— 1⅞
100	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf.	126	126	126	+ ⅛
4,100	Shattuck-Arizona	27½	25	25½	— 2⅜
19,000	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	58¾	54¾	57	— 1½
20,800	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	72¾	58½	61	— 9½
100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	93	93	93	— 5
18,100	Southern Pacific	96⅞	93½	94½	— 1¼
280	Southern Pac. tr. rcs.	119¼	119¼	119¼	+ 1⅜
200	South Porto Rico Sugar	190	185	185	— 5
22,100	Southern Railway	29½	26⅞	27⅝	— 1
700	Southern Ry. pf.	59¼	56½	56½	— 3⅞
81,600	Studebaker Co.	100⅛	92	93⅜	— 6⅝
100	Studebaker Co. pf.	104	104	104	— 1⅜
300	Stutz Motor	45	44	45	..
1,900	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	16⅜	15½	15⅝	— ¼
8,700	Texas Co.	227½	215½	217⅜	— 7½
300	Texas & Pacific	15½	14½	15½	— ⅛
600	Third Avenue	40	39	39	— ½
7,700	Tobacco Products	56⅜	53⅜	55¼	— ¼
100	Tobacco Products pf.	100	100	100	..
1,300	Trausue & Wms. Steel F.	45	43½	43½	— 1½
300	UN. BAG & PAPER.	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
100	Union Bag & Paper pf.	94½	94½	94½	— 1½
44,775	Union Pacific	141¼	135⅝	135⅝	— 4¾
200	Union Pacific pf.	81½	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛
1,000	United Alloy Steel.	46	44	44	— 1
5,600	United Cigar Stores.	101¾	99½	100⅜	+ ⅛
75	United Cigar Stores pf.	119	119	119	..
200	United Drug	75	75	75	+ ¼
4,900	United Fruit	142⅜	138	138	— 2
900	United Rys. Investment	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	20	20	20	— ½
600	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	21	19¼	19¼	— 2¾
200	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf	55	55	55	— 3
39,300	U. S. Ind. Alcohol.	128	118¾	120	— 3¾
5,250	U. S. Rubber	90¾	86½	89¾	— 2½
400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108⅞	108½	108⅞	+ ⅜
3,000	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	63⅜	58⅜	*58⅜	— 1⅝
800	U. S. Smelt., R. & M. pf	51½	49¾	*49¾	— ⅝
945,050	U. S. Steel	113¾	109¼	110⅝	— 3½
5,100	U. S. Steel pf.	118¾	117½	117½	— ⅝
67,200	Utah Copper	114⅝	110⅜	112½	+ 1¼
400	Utah Securities	21	20⅛	20¼	— 1⅝
900	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	42	40¾	40¾	— 1¼
100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	111	111	111	+ 1⅜
4,800	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	73⅝	65½	67½	— 6½
1,600	WABASH	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
8,500	Wabash pf. A	51	48⅝	48⅝

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 7, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	$21,357,000	$299,681,300	Average price 40 bonds..	86.85	86.42	89.48	86.42
Same period last year	22,868,000	304,656,200	Same period a year ago..	86.78	86.64	87.35	86.47

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	79	79	79	1
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s. Series A	73	73	73	1
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	71	71	71	1
Albany & Sus. 3½s	83½	83½	83½	10
Am. Ag. Ch. cnv. 5s	101⅛	101½	101⅛	4
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	108½	102	102	21
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	95½	94½	95½	4
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91¾	91	91½	31
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s, temp. ctfs	100⅜	100	100¼	581½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	1
Am. Writing Pap. 5s	91¼	91	91	61
Ann Arbor 4s	63½	63½	63½	2
Armour & Co. 4½s	93½	93⅝	93⅜	29
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93⅞	93	93	138
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s	92	92	92	1
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	84	84	84	2
A., T. & S. F. adj. 5s, sta.	84⅜	84⅜	84	16
A., T. & S. F., R. Mt. 4s	85¼	85¼	85½	5
Atlantic C. L. 1st 4s	92½	90	90	21
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	8
B. & O. PR. L. 3½s	92½	92	92	40
B. & O. pr. l. 3½s, r.	92	92	92	7
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92¼	91½	91½	60½
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	100⅛	99⅜	99⅞	108½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	94⅛	93	93	68
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. & W. Va. 4s	87	86	86¼	10
B. & O. S. W. D. 3½s	89⅜	89½	89½	5
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	3
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100	99⅜	99⅜	70
Braden Cop. s. f. 6s	96⅜	96	96	20
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	97	97	97	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	100	99⅝	100	24
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s	100	100	100	4
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	99	99	99	1
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	104	104	104	17
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Bush Term. 4s	87	87	87	5
Bush. Term. B 5s	86½	86½	86½	2
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	20
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	108⅝	108½	108⅝	61
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
C. of Ga., Mob. D. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
C., R. R. & B. Co., 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Cent. Leather 5s	101⅞	101½	101½	32
Central Ohio 4½s	100	100	100	1
C. of N. J. gen. 5s, r.	116½	116½	116½	1
Central Pac. gtd. 4s	88½	87⅝	87⅝	62
C. de Pasco con. 6s	117	116¼	116¼	9
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	83	82¼	82¾	16
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	89	89	89	1
Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	91⅞	90⅞	90⅞	131
Ches. & O. cons. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s	85	85	85	10
C. & O., B. Sandy 4s	84	84	84	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	50	50	50	2
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	92	92	3
C., R. I. & Q. gen. 4s	93	92½	92½	14
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅛	97½	97½	342
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, r.	97¾	97¾	97¾	2
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	94	94	94	2
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 3½s	85½	85½	85½	2
C. & I., Ill. ref. 5s imp. 4s, tr. rcts..	33½	33½	33¾	12
Chi. & Gt. West. 4s	71	70¾	71	16
Chi. I. & L. ref. 4s	84½	84½	84½	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s, B	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, A	92¾	92¾	92¾	6
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	109
Chi., Mil. & St. P. ref. 4½s, new	94½	94½	94½	45
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	90	89¾	90¼	30
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	93¾	93½	93½	81
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	104	103½	103⅝	18
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	97⅝	96½	97	65
C., M. & St. P., La C. & D.	101	100⅞	100⅞	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., C. & M. & St. P. 5s	103	101⅞	101⅞	5
C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s	91¾	91½	91⅝	18
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82	81⅝	81⅝	17
Chi. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	105	105	105	2
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	97½	97½	97½	7
Chicago Rwys. 5s	96	96	96	9
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	87	86	87	5
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, tr. rcts., stpd	73	73	73	1
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, tr. rcts., stpd	73½	72⅝	72⅝	67
C. R. I. & P. ref. 4s	73½	72½	72½	132
C. St. P. M. & O. 6s	91	91	91	11
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	99½	99½	99½	13
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	9
Chile Copper 7s	128	126½	128¼	15
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	85½	85½	85½	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	78	77½	78	2
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	80½	80½	80½	1
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	93½	93½	93½	1
Col. Industrial 5s	81	80¾	80¾	6
Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	91	90¾	91	28
Con. Gas, Balt. cv. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	6
Col. Midland 4s, t. c.	4	3¼	3½	39
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92	91⅝	91⅝	6
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	83⅝	83	83	13
Comp. Tab.-Rec. 6s	96	96	96	1
Con. Gas. conv. 6s	115¾	115	115	22
Con. Coal Md. ref. 5s	95	94½	94½	7
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s	91	90	90	2
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100½	100	100	7
D. & H. llen eq. 4½s	101	101	101	1
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	07	96¼	96¼	14
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	103⅜	102	103	81
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	86	85	85	3
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	79¾	79¼	79¼	2
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	66	65	65	4
Det. City Gas. 5s	100½	100⅞	100⅞	5
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	104½	104	104	9
Det. Edison ref. 5s	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	10
Detroit United 4½s	85⅜	85	85⅜	14
Dist. Securities 5s	64	63	63	37
Du Pont Powder 4½s	103	103	103	25
E. T., V. & G. CONS. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	3
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	62	61	61	18
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	60¼	59⅝	60⅛	63
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	74⅛	72⅜	72⅜	43
Erie consol. 4s	81½	80⅞	80⅞	14
Erie gen. 4s	66½	65½	65½	10
Erie & Jersey 6s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	5
FLA. E. COAST 4½s	94½	94½	94½	2
Ft. W. & Den. City 6s	103⅛	103¼	103¼	1
GAL., H. & S. A., M. & P. 1st ext. 5s	101	101	101	2
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	106	105½	106	21
Genesee River 6s	107½	107½	107¾	4
Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	100	99¾	100	4
Gt. Falls Power 5s	101¼	101⅛	101¼	8
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	99¾	99⅜	99⅝	15
Guff & S. I. 5s	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	1
HOCK. VALLEY 4½s	90½	90½	90½	12
Hous. & T. C. gen. 4s	96½	96	96	17
H. E. & W. Tex. 1st 5s	100⅛	100½	100½	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	66½	66	66⅜	8
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	19	18	18	14
ILL. C. & C., ST. L. & N. O. 5s	99½	98	99½	10
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	88	88	88	4
Ill. Central ref. 4s	89¼	89	89¼	12
Illinois Steel 4½s	91¼	91	91⅛	3
Indiana Steel 5s	103	102⅛	103	32
Inter. Rap. Tran. 5s	97½	96½	96½	225
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s	74½	74	74	12
Inter. Met. 4½s	69¼	69	69	63
Int. M. & M. s. f. 6s	95¾	94	94	156
Int. Paper 6s	100½	100½	100½	10
Int. Paper cv. 5s	100	100	100	2
Iowa Central 1st 5s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	5
Iowa Central ref. 4s	56	56	56	5
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	73¼	72⅜	72½	2
Kan. City So. 5s	89¾	89	89	15
Kan. City Term. 4s	87½	87	87	20
Keo. & D. M. 1st 5s	61	61	61	2
Kings Co. El. L. & P. p. m. 6s	116	116	116	1
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	81½	81½	81½	5
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	101¼	101	101	20
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	100	98	96	148
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94½	93⅝	93⅝	19
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93⅝	93½	93½	5
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	4
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101⅜	101	101	3
Leh. Val. cons. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	101	101	101	2
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	101½	101½	8
Long Island ref. 4s	87	86⅝	86⅝	24
Lorillard 5s	101½	100⅝	101⅛	5
Lou. & Nash. gen. 6s	112⅝	112½	112½	11
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	95¼	94	94	18
L. & N., P. & M. 4s	90½	90½	90½	2
L. & N. So. M. Jt. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	2
MAN. CON. 4s, tax ex.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	28
Met Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. C.	107	107	107	1
Mich. S. Tel. 5s	100	100	100	11
Mil., Sp. & Nor. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	1
M. & St. L. con. 5s	89½	89½	89½	6
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	56½	56	56	3
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	92	91½	91⅝	75
M., S. S. M. & At. 4s	97	97	97	2
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	68¼	68¼	68¼	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	74¼	74	74	9
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	47	46	47	4
M., K. & T. ref. 4s, tr. rcts	57½	57½	57½	10
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	8
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s, tr. rcts	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	3
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. rcts	58½	58½	58¼	5
Mo. P. ref. 5s '23, w. i.	98½	98½	98½	12
Mo. Pac. ref. 1926	96½	96½	96½	4
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	65¾	65	65	17
Montana Power 5s	99¾	99¼	99¼	86
Mob. & O. gen. 4s	78	78	78	1
Morris & Es. ref. 3½s	86½	86½	86½	1
NAT. ENAMEL & STA. 5s	100	100	100	10
National Tube 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	15
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	104	102½	102½	5
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	102½	108	108	148
N. Y. C. con. 4s, S. A.	86¾	86¾	86¾	3
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	91¾	90⅞	91¼	16
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	83	82	82	6
N. Y. Cent. g. 3½s, r.	83	82	82	7
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	98⅞	93	93	370
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s, reg.	95	95	95	11
N. Y. C. L. S. col. 3½s	77	77	77	1
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	92	92	92	5
N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s	98¾	97¼	97¼	46
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103½	103	103	5
N. Y. G., E. L. H. & P. 4s	84½	84½	84½	8
N. Y. N. H. & H. cv. 6s	101¾	101½	101¾	2
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 5s	101	101	101	1
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	39	38¼	38¼	39
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	67¼	67¼	67⅝	3
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	1
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98⅜	98	98⅛	60
N. Y. W. & B. 4½s	66	66	66	2
Norf. & So. 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Norf. S. 1st & r. 5s, Ser. A	78	78	78	5
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93½	94	94⅛	40
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	131⅞	131⅞	131¾	20
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	127½	127½	127½	5
Nor. Pacific 4s	93⅝	92½	93	443
Nor. Pacific 3s	66¼	65¾	65¾	12
Nor. States Pow. 5s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	7
NT. POW. 1st s. f. 5s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	1
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Ore. R. R. & N. cv. 4s	91⅜	91	91⅜	11
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	92	91⅞	91⅞	21
Ore. S. L. 1st 6s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	5
Ore. S. L. cons. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	1
Ore.-W. 1st & r. 4s	83½	83	83	5
PAC. G. & E. 5s	91	90⅝	91	10
Pac. Tel. & T. 5s	100	99⅝	99⅞	9
Penn. 4s, 1948	100	99⅝	99⅝	12
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	4
Penn. gtd. 4½s, reg.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	10
Penn. con. 4½s	105	104⅝	104⅝	23
Penn. consol. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	6
Penn. gen. 4½s	98⅜	97⅝	97⅝	132
Penn. gen. 4½s, w. i.	97¼	97	97	4
Penn. gt. 4s, Series E.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	3
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	100⅜	100¼	100¼	2
Pere Mar. 1st 5s, w. i.	95	94⅜	94⅜	849
Pere M. 1st 4s, w. i.	76	76	76	41
Poco. Con. C. s. f. 5s	93½	93¼	93¼	6
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	89	89	89	1
Public Service 5s	91	90¼	91	15
READING gen. 4s	94¼	92⅞	92⅞	48
Read., Jer. C., col. 4s	94	94	94	1
Rep. Ir. & S. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	80
Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s	104¾	104½	104⅝	1
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	80	80	80	5
ST. L., IRON M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	80	79¾	79¾	8
St. L. I. M. & S. g. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
St. L., I. M. & S. r. & g. 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	5
St. L. & S. F. r. llen 4s, A	67¼	63	66	167
St. L. & S. F. r. llen 5s, B	84½	84	84	27
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	71½	68¼	68¼	136
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	54	51½	51½	123
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	70	70	70	14
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	77¼	77	77	2
St. L. S. W. 1st 5s	70	70	70	14
St. P., M. & M. c. 6s	118	118	118	1
St. P. & S. City 6s	103½	103½	103½	1
San. A. & A. P. 4s	63¾	63¾	63¾	1
Seab. A. L. 5s	63	62½	62½	12
Seab. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	79¾	79¾	79¾	4
Seab. Air Line ref. 4s	68¼	68	68	11
So. Bell Tel. 5s	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	29
So. Pac. Coast 4s	94	94	94	10
Southern Pac. cv. 4s	85½	85	85	106
Southern Pac. cv. 5s	102	100¼	100¾	88
Southern Pac. col. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	5
Southern Pac. ref. 4s	91¾	90⅝	91	26
So. Ry. gen. 4s	71	70	70	82
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	100⅞	100½	100½	25
So. Ry., Mem. Div. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
Stand. Gas & El. 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
TENN. COP. cv. 6s, sub. rcts., f. p.	91	90	91	4
Texas Co. deb. 6s	105	104½	104½	41
Third Av. adj. 5s	65	64½	64½	8
Third Av. ref. 4s	76½	76½	76⅝	5
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	103	103	103	1
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	57¾	57	57¼	3
Tri City 5s	100	100	100	1
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	98	97⅝	97⅝	48
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	96¼	96½	96½	1
Un. P. 1st & ref. 4s	92½	91½	91½	15
Union Pac. con. 4s	92¾	92½	92⅝	19½
U. R. R. s of S. F. 4s	39½	39	39	18
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	57	57	57	9
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s	106	104½	104½	5
U. S. Rub. 5s, tr. cv. ctfs.	92⅜	91⅝	92¼	279
U. S. Rubber 5s	102	102	102	77
U. S. Steel 5s	106½	105⅝	106	279
U. S. Sm. & Ref. 6s	104½	104½	104⅝	5
Utah P. & L. 5s	94½	94½	94½	4
Va.-CAR. CHEM. 6s	100⅝	99½	100⅝	22
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	88⅞	88¼	88⅞	18
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	98⅝	98	98	74
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	89½	88	88	3
WABASH 1st 5s	104½	104⅝	104½	2
Wabash 2d 5s	100	100	100	4
Wab., Om. Div. 3½s	75	75	75	1
W. P. Ter. 1st 4s, Colum. Tr. r., f. pd.	87⅜	87¼	87⅜	4
Westn. Electric 5s	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	1
Westn. Maryland 4s	70	70	70	21
West Shore 4s	90	90	90	1
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	100¼	100	100	1
W. U. T. real as. 4½s	93	94	94½	16
Westing. E. & M. rts.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	6
Wh. & L. E. 1st 5s	102	102	102	1
Wh. & L. E. con. 4s	78	78	78	1
Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	103½	102⅞	102⅞	55
Wis. Central 4s	87⅝	87¼	87½	8
Wis. C., Sup. & D. 4s	86⅜	86⅛	86¼	1

Total sales.....$9,290,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, coupon	109	109	109	5
U. S. 3s, coupon	101¾	101¾	101¾	7½
U. S. 2s, reg	98½	98½	98½	½
Am. Foreign Sec. 5s	96½	95½	96½	146
Anglo-French 5s	95	93¾	94	4,106
City of Paris 6s	96	94¾	95¼	2742
City of Tokio 5s	77¼	77¼	77¼	7½
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1921	99½	99⅛	99⅛	24
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1926	98¼	97⅞	98	22
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1931	99	97⅞	98½	81
French Gov. temp. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1,504
Japanese 4½s	82	81⅝	81⅞	22
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series	80¼	80⅛	80¼	10
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser. Ger. st.	79⅞	79	79	9
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1944	95	95	95	38
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	97	97	97	1
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	97⅝	97	97¼	454
U. K. of Great Br. & Ireland 5½s, 1918	99⅝	99¼	99¼	1,842
U. K. of Great Br. & Ireland 5½s, 1919	98⅞	98¼	98⅝	246
U. K. of Great Br. & Ire 6½s, 1919, new	100	99¼	99¼	2,963
U. K. of Great Br. & Ireland 5½s, 1921	96	95¼	95⅜	298
U. S. of Mexico 4s	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	1

Total sales.....$11,779,000

STATE BONDS

N. Y. State 4s, 1960	104½	104¼	104½	2
N. Y. State 4½s	115	114¾	115	7

Total sales.....$9,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

4s, 1957	100⅝	99⅞	100⅜	56
4s 1958	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	93
4s, 1959	100¾	99⅞	100¼	96
4½s, 1960	101⅞	101¼	101¼	9
4½s, May, 1967	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	3
4½s, Nov., 1957	107	107	107	4
4½s, 1965	107½	107¼	107½	12
4½s, 1963	107½	107¼	107¼	11
4½s, May, 1954	88	88	88	5
4½s, Nov., 1954	88	88	88	5

Total sales.....$279,000

Grand total.....$21,357,000

*Unlisted. †Sell. cents per share.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	R.R.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	52,425	950	113,832	294,810	$968,000
Tues.	65,887	500	160,545	271,435	2,217,000
Wed.	89,837		136,705	337,585	1,037,000
Thurs.	57,390	1,350	146,435	278,880	817,000
Fri.	Holiday				
Sat.	48,188	210	105,710	210,700	117,000
Total.	313,737	3,010	663,027	1,393,410	$5,181,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
22,500	*Aetna Exp.	5½	2⅞	4	+ 1¼
26,000	*Aetna c. of d.	4⅜	3	3⅝	+ 1
3,535	*Air Reduc.	73	71	71	— 3
400	*Am. Graph.	120	116	118	— 2
100	*Am. G. pf.	121½	121¼	121¼	— 4
1,400	*Am. G. rts.	8⅜	8	8	— 1⅛
1,500	Am. Ind. Cor., ($50 paid)	51⅜	50	50	— 3
700	*Am. Wr. P.	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
100	But.-Judson	40	40	40	..
200	Br.-Am. Tob., Ord. B	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅝
10,000	*Car Is. & P.	3⅝	2⅝	3	..
650	Cal. Packing	89	88½	88¾	..
100	Carbon Steel	88	88	88	..
10,800	Carwen Steel	13¼	12	12¾	— 1
7,500	*Cent. Fdry.	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
3,900	*Cent. F. pf.	49⅝	45¼	45¼	— 3⅝
9,000	Chevrolet M.	129	114	116	—14½
165	Curtiss Aplane	21	20	20	— 2½
150	*East. Steel.	111	109	109	— 1
20,500	*Elite Plan S.	1⅜	⅝	⅝	..
75	Emerson M.	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
550	Emer. Phono.	10⅜	10	10	— 1
100	Edm. & J. C.	36¼	36¼	36¼	..
4,000	Ever.-H., Inc.	21⅝	20⅜	20⅝	..
2,945	Has. & B. Car	41⅜	39	40	—1½
500	Havana Tob.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
10	Holly Sug. pf.	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
400	Int. A. P. Sec.	25	25	25	..
600	Int. Rubber	12	12	12	+ ⅛
6,300	*Joplin Ore Spelt., (new)	29	28	28	— 1
100	Kath. Br. pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼	..

Wanted
Am. Steel Foundries 4s & 6s
Dayton Power & Light Pfd.
Federal Sugar Refining Com.
International Motors 2nd Pfd.
Jamison Coal & Coke 5s
Lackawanna Coal & Lumber 6s
New Jersey Steamboat 5s
O'Gara Coal 5s
Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.
Solvay Process

For Sale
American Caramel 6s
American Graphophone 6s
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Connecticut Brass Corp.
Ingersoll-Rand Com.
International Silver 6s
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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 7, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 17	470	485
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 2, 17	493	495
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	155	160
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 2, 17	600	610
Central	5,000,000	6	Q	Apr 2, 17	785	790
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Mar 31,17	302	305
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	103	..
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Mar 31,17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	†125	Sp.	Mar 31,17	368	369
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 17	475	480
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	210	215
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,17	245	250
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 2, 17	275	285
Guaranty	20,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,17	452	455
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3½	S	Jan 2, 17	140	145
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 17	640	650
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 2, 17	120	123
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	105
Manufact're.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	145	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,17	385	395
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,17	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 31,16	965	980
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Mar 31,17	286	..
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	.....	70	85
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,17	358	363
Transatlantic	700,000	5	S	Jan 1, 17	145	155
Union	2,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 17	430	440
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 1, 17	1005	1020
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 30,17	448	452

†A dividend of 4% for two months was paid Feb. 28 on the old capital of $3,000,000. The present dividend is the first on the new capital of $6,000,000, and was made to fill out the first quarter of 1917. ‡Incl. 2% extra. a—Incl. 6% extra. b—Incl. spec. div. of 12½%. d—New stock.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	135	142
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,17	260	270
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	Q	Apr 4, 17	$54	$56
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	550	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	365	372
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	290	300
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	555	570
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	370
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	165	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	490	505
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 17	150	154
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	100	105
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	226	227
N.Y.T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	90	96
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	375
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	A. & O.	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	94	98½
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	90	110
Weste'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 17	600	650

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bk'r St & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	22
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	50	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,17	155	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,17	190	195
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	275	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	135	150
2d Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48.	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	108	118

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

American Brass		*1½	Q	Feb 15,17	327	330
American Chicle		1½	..	Jan 20,16	59	61
Do pf.		1½	..	Apr 2, 17	75	76
Amer. Graphophone		1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	123	124
Do pf.		1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	124	127
Amer. Typefounders		1	Q	Jan 15,17	40	42
Do pf.		1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	90	92
Atlas Powder		d5	Q	Mar 10,17	158	159
Do pf.		1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	99	101
Automatic Elec.		4	A	.....	45½	47
Babcock & Wilcox		1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	122	123
Barn. Bros. & S.	1st pf	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	90	93¾
Borden's Cond. Milk		4	S	Feb 15,17	106	108
Do pf.		1½	Q	Mar 15,17	104	104½
By Products Coke		8	A	.....	165	168
Carbon Steel 1st pf		4	..	Mar 30,17	90	94
Card.-Am. Sugar pf		1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	80	90
Casein Co. of America		..	..	.....	37	42
Celluloid		2	Q	Mar 31,17	184	188
Central Coal & Coke		..	..	.....	57	58
Do pf.		1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	75	76½
Chi. Lumber & Coal		..	..	.....	65	68
Do 2d pf.		1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	100	105
Childs		1½	Q	Mar 10,17	77	80
Do pf.		1¾	Q	Mar 10,17	99	101
Commercial Acid		..	..	.....	185	190
Crocker-Wheeler		2	Q	Jan 15,17	96	99
Del., Lack. & W. Coal		1.25	Q	Jan 15,17	175	180
Du Pont de Nem. pf.		1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	102	104
General Baking pf.		1	Q	Apr 1, 17	43	46
Goodyear Tire & Rub.		3	Q	Mar 1, 17	240	242
Do pf.		1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	106½	107
Great Lakes D. & D.		8	A	.....	90	91
Hercules Powder		a4	Q	Mar 24,17	242	245
Holland-St. L. Sugar.		..	..	.....	14½	15¾
Do pf.		1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	9	10
Holly Sugar		..	..	.....	43½	45
Do pf.		1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	101	104
Ingersoll-Rand		3	..	Jan 2, 17	250	255
Inland Steel		5	Q	Mar 1, 17	185	190
International Salt		1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	58	59
Int. Silver		..	..	.....	63	..
Do pf.		1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	102	106
Kellogg Switch. & S.		††2	Q	Jan 27,17	305	312
Lanston Monotype		1½	Q	Feb 28,17	69¾	71½
Mergenthaler Linotype		2½	Q	Mar 31,17	157½	159¾
Michigan Sugar		8	A	.....	100	..
Do pf.		6	..	.....	98	..
Midwest Refining		$1	Q	Feb 1, 17	131	133
Mulford Co. (H. K.)		..	..	.....	64	68
Nat. Candy		1½	..	Mar 14,17	23	24
Do 1st pf.		3½	..	Mar 14,17	102	104
Do 2d pf.		3½	..	Mar 14,17	88	90½
Nat. Sugar Refining		1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	96	97
New Jersey Zinc		‡14	Q	Feb 10,16	340	350
Niles-Bement-Pond		3	Q	Mar 20,17	174	178
Do pf.		1½	Q	Feb 20,17	104	108
Northwestern Yeast		12	A	.....	305	315
Otis Elevator		1½	Q	Apr 15,17	62	63¼
Do pf.		1½	Q	Apr 15,17	87	90
Prestolite		..	..	.....	128	129
Remington Typewriter		..	..	.....	16½	17½
Do 1st pf.		1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	81	82
Do 2d pf.		2	..	Oct 1, 14	51	52
Royal Baking Powder		2	Q	Mar 31,17	148	152
Do pf.		1½	Q	Mar 31,17	100½	101½
Safety Car H. & Ltg.		2	Q	Apr 2, 17	94	95
Semet Solvay Co.		..	..	.....	285	290
Semet Solvay rights		..	..	.....	3¼	3¾
Shredded Wheat		..	..	.....	137	138½
Do pf.		..	..	.....	94	95½
Singer Sew. Machine		2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	232	233
St. L., R. M. & P. pf.		1¼	Q	Mar 31,17	70	74
Union Ferry		2	S	J. & J.	36	39
U. S. Gypsum		..	..	.....	30	41
Do pf.		1¾	Q	Mar 31,17	97½	99
Wappler Electric, Inc.		..	..	.....	42	..
Do 7% pf.		1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	95	99

*And 11% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡Incl. 10% extra; also paid 4% extra March 10, '17. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—Incl. 7½% extra. c—Incl. 2¼% extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. f—And 33 1-3% payable in common stock. e—Payable in stock.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Apr. 7, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	91	95
Anac. & Pot. R., '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	100
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	89	92½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	65	70
B. Rouge El. 1st., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	102	108
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	99½	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	103	104
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	97	..
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	90½	91½
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	102¾	103
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	99	93
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	104¼	105
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	93	98
Charleston Ry. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	102	103
City & Sub. 1st, '22	5	June & Dec.	102	..
Cleve Elec. Ill. 1st, '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	101¼	103
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	93	96
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	91	96
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	100	102½
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	100	102½
Cons. Gas, (Balt.), '39	5	Jan. & July	105	107
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	95	96
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	92	92½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	102½	103½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	100	103
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	92½	97½
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	97¾	98½
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	102½	103¼
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	99½	..
Dayton Gas 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	100
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	89½	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	99	100
Eliz. & Trenton 1st, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	92½	94¼
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	97½	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	87	90
Do deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	88	92
Ft. Worth P. & L., '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	98½
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	93
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	102	103½
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	76	80
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	87	89
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	102¼	105
Hob. Ferry cons., '46	5	May & Nov.	100½	101½
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	Mar. & Sep.	102¼	104
Hud. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	58¼	59
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	76½	77¾
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	88¾	90¾
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	96	97
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	96¾	98
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	94	97
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	104	106
Lock. & Otc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Met. Ry. (D.C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	104	..
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	76	77½
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	88	92
Newark Gas, '44	5	June & Dec.	104½	105
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	104½	103½
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	78	79
N. Y. & Hoboken F. gen., '46	5	June & Dec.	99¼	..
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st, '34	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	99
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	77	78½
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	101	102
Do ref., '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	105½	106½
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	85	87
Nort. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	98	100
N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Do improvement, '24	5	May & Nov.	99½	..
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	83	88
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	96¾	97½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	95¾	96¼
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	99
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	91½
Oregon El. Ry. 1st, '33	5	May & Nov.	..	90
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Port'd (Ore.) Ry.1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	88	92
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	103	103½
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	100	100½
Riverside Traction, '60	5	June & Dec.	92½	94
Roch. Ry. & Lt. cons., '64 (tax exempt N.Y.)	5	Jan. & July	100¼	101
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	83
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	100	101
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	90
San Diego Cons. Gas & Electric 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st, '23	5	Mar. & Sep.	98½	99
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	97
So. Cal. Edison gen. '39	5	Jan. & July	97	99
Southern Power, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	100
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	100
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Nov.	85	88¼
Syr. L. & P. col. tr., '54	5	June & Dec.	88	..
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	100	103
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	98	..
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	83	84
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	82	82½
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	65	66
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4	June & Dec.	92	94
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	86
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	105¼	106¼
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	80¼	80⅝
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	97	99

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	100	103
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. '29	5	Jan. & July	103	105
K. C. Stk. Yds. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	98	100
Mohon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	52	60
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	98	94
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	92½	..
Wickwire Steel 1st	6	May & Nov.	100	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 7, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	.....	26½	27
Do pf.	..	..	.....	83	84½
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	136	139
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	50½	51¾
Am. Light & Trac.	c6	Q	Feb 1, 17	361	362
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	112	114

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 7, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	84	85
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Apr 2, 17	90	91
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	38	39
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	70	74
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	.....	12	12¼
Do 1st pf.	..	..	.....	81	82
Do participating pf.	..	..	.....	32	34
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf	8	S	J. & D.	87	91
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¼	Q	Mar 31,17	106	107½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	90	95
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 17	82¼	82¾
C. Miss. V. El. cum.pf	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	..	72
Colorado Power	1½	Q	Apr 16,17	30½	32
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,17	99	101
Columbia Ry., G. & E.	..	..	.....	40	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	80	90
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Feb 1, 17	58	59
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	80	82
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jan 15,17	73	..
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	59	63
Do pf.	8	..	Jan 2, 17	85	90
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	100	101
Elizabeth & Trenton	..	..	.....	26	..
Do pf.	..	..	.....	34	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Mar 15,17	109	112
Essex & Hudson Gas.	8	A	.....	133	135
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	.....	13	15
Do pf.	..	..	.....	50	52
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	8	Q	Mar 15,17	76	81
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	.....	89	92
Hudson County Gas.	4	S	J. & D.	131	133
International Traction	1	Q	Mar 31,17	49	51
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Mar 31,17	48	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	.....	39½	41½
Do pf.	..	..	.....	61	63¼
Kan. City Railways	..	..	.....	27½	29
Do pf.	..	..	.....	61	63¼
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	95	100
Mich. State Tel. pf.	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	89	92
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	77¼	78¼
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,17	90	93
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 17	71	73
Newark Con. Gas	..	..	.....	95	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Jan 15,17	182	184
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	.....	14	15
Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	56	60
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jan 20,17	99	100
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	98¼	98½
Do warrants	..	..	.....	13	14
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	57	60
Nor. Texas Electric pf	3	S	Mar 1, 17	81	85
Ontario Power	..	..	.....	58	61
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	63¾	64
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,17	92	92¼
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	90	95
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	c75	Q	Apr 2, 17	75	..
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jan 15,17	38½	38¾
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,17	68	70
Riverside Traction	..	..	.....	17¼	20¼
Do pf.	..	..	.....	34	52
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	101	102
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	105	106½
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	8	A	.....	128	131
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	97¼	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	.....	13	13½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,17	39½	40
Sup. W., Lt. & Power.	1	Q	.....	60	65
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	87	92
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Feb 15,17	124	128
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	.....	7	8
Do pf.	..	..	.....	33	34
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	94	96
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Apr 2, 17	46¾	47½
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	75	76
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	July 1, 16	31	31½
Washington Gas	1.20	Q	Feb 1, 17	15	15½
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	76	78
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 17	80	81½
Western Power	..	..	.....	15½	16½
Do pf.	1.20	Q	Jan 15,17	60	62
West. States Gas & E.	½	..	Aug 15,16	25	35
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	90	93

c—2½% payable in common stock.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 7, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 17	570	575
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	3	S	Nov 1, 16	244	247
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	Q	Apr 2, 17	350	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 17	390	420
Bronx

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Reorganization
OF
The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT REPRESENTING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS WHO HAVE FULLY COMPLIED WITH THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION DATED JUNE 25, 1915, AS AMENDED:

The Reorganization Committee has determined to presently deliver Interim Certificates in form approved by it calling for the later delivery of Preferred and Common Stock of the New Company.

On and after April 10, 1917, upon the surrender of the certificates hereinafter mentioned at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City:

(1) Holders of Certificates of Deposit bearing endorsement showing payment of $300 per bond of the face value of $1,000 each will be entitled to receive such Interim Certificates specifying the amount of Preferred, and such Interim Certificates specifying the amount of Common Stock in the New Company to which they are entitled under the Plan of Reorganization, as amended.

(2) Holders of Certificates of Deposit not having stamped thereon a waiver of the right to receive stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be entitled to receive certificates of stock of the said The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company (the old company) in accordance with the provisions of the said Plan, as amended. Such stock will be delivered upon request therefor. Bearer script certificates will be delivered for fractional shares.

(3) Holders of Certificates of Interest issued by Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary, Series A for First Preferred Stock, Series B for Second Preferred and Series C for Common Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company will receive the stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company (the old company) called for by said Certificates of Interest. Bearer scrip certificates will be delivered for fractional shares.

(4) Holders of Certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York evidencing payments on withdrawal of bonds from the Deposit Agreement of June 3, 1908, of 99 cents for each bond of $1,000 face value so withdrawn on account of liabilities of the Committee acting under said agreement, will be paid the amounts called for by such Certificates.

Application will be made to list on the New York Stock Exchange said Interim Certificates to be issued pursuant to the aforesaid notice.

Dated, New York, April 3, 1917.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman,
GORDON ABBOTT,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. CHAPLIN,
HALEY FISKE,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD SUTRO,
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
ASA S. WING,
Reorganization Committee of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company.

NOTE.—A memorandum should accompany each lot of certificates offered for exchange stating the name in which the new securities are to be issued and an address for record. First names should be given in full and the prefix (Miss) or (Mrs.) added in the case of a woman. Unless otherwise requested one certificate only will be issued for each class of stock.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Statement of assets and liabilities of the NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY of New York, N. Y., at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1916, as shown by the annual report made by it to the Superintendent of Banks as a trust company to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois pursuant to law and filed in the office of the said Auditor of Public Accounts on the 31st day of January, 1917:

ASSETS.

Real estate	$357,774.78
Cash on hand and due from banks and agents	14,786,617.59
Loans secured by mortgages and bonds being first lien thereon	524,816.47
Stocks and bonds	18,797,571.39
Loans upon the pledges of securities	42,474,931.76
Other assets, including accrued interest not enumerated above	14,072,665.70
Overdrafts	11,117.25
Total assets	$86,025,494.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus on hand	10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	1,602,562.88
Deposits	70,379,381.10
Other liabilities	1,043,550.96
	$86,025,494.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
M. N. BUCKNER, one of the managing officers, and JAMES A. BLAIR and DEAN SAGE, two of the Directors of The New York Trust Company, a corporation of the State of New York, being severally duly sworn, each upon his oath states:

That he makes this affidavit for the purpose of complying with the requirements of Sections 9 and 10 of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to provide for and regulate the administration of trusts by trust companies."

That the foregoing report of the said The New York Trust Company on December 31st, 1916, and the exhibits accompanying the same are true and correct in all respects to the best of their knowledge and belief, and that they have examined the assets and books of the said company for the purpose of making said report.

M. N. BUCKNER,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
DEAN SAGE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of January, 1917.
SIDNEY B. SILLECK,
[Seal.] Notary Public.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Kansas City Southern Building, northeast corner of Wyandotte and Seventh Streets, Kansas City, Missouri, on Tuesday, May 8, 1917, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock A. M., Standard Time, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

As provided by the By-Laws of the Company, the books for the transfer of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed for the said meeting at 3:00 o'clock P. M., April 21, 1917, and reopened at 10:00 o'clock A. M., May 14, 1917.

By order of the Executive Committee.
J. A. EDSON, President.
G. C. HAND, Secretary.
Dated April 2, 1917.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE POPULAR GAMES COMPANY:
Please take notice that there will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the POPULAR GAMES COMPANY, at the office of Dawes, Abbott & Chester, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, April 17th, 1917, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be forthwith dissolved in accordance with the resolution duly adopted at a meeting of the directors of said company, held on the 9th day of March, 1917, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, April 2nd, 1917.
C. M. CHESTER, Jr., Secretary.

EQUITABLE OFFICE BUILDING CORPORATION.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of EQUITABLE OFFICE BUILDING CORPORATION will be held at the office of the Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, April 10, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and the officers of the company since the last annual meeting of the stockholders.

Dated March 9, 1917.
WM. D. McELHINNY, Asst. Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE READ PRINTING COMPANY will be held at the office of Samuel Wasserman, 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 21st day of April, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Transfer books will be closed from April 11th to April 23rd, 1917.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING, 1917.
NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of stockholders of National Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, April 19, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors in place of those whose terms then expire, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of Board of Directors.
CHARLES DAVISON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE SCHAEFER COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, 142-144 East 59th St., New York City, on Monday, May 14th, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 10th day of May, 1917, until the 15th day of May, 1917.
GEORGE G. SCHAEFER, Secretary.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	WHEAT.			CORN.			OATS.		
	May.	July.	Sept.	May.	July.	Sept.	May.	July.	Sept.
	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.
April 2	1.09½ 1.05¼	1.06⅝ 1.04⅝	1.05 1.01¾						
April 3	Holiday.								
April 4	2.02 1.98¼	1.70⅛ 1.67	1.56⅜ 1.54						
April 5	2.07 2.00⅝	1.75⅛ 1.69¼	1.61¼ 1.55⅛						
April 6	Holiday.								
April 7	2.14¼ 2.04⅞	1.88⅝ 1.74⅛	1.75 1.60						
W'k's re.	2.14¼ 1.95½	1.88⅝ 1.64⅝	1.75 1.51¼						
April 2				Holiday.					
April 3				Holiday.					
April 4	1.25⅛	1.23⅛	1.24⅛	1.21⅞	1.21⅞	1.18¼			
April 5	1.27⅜	1.24⅝	1.26⅛	1.22⅝	1.25⅛	1.20			
April 6	Holiday.								
April 7	1.32¼	1.26⅞	1.31⅛	1.25⅝	1.30	1.23⅛			
W'k's re.	1.32¼	1.18⅝	1.31⅛	1.17¼	1.30	1.15½			
	May.	July.	Sept.	May.	July.	Sept.	May.	July.	Sept.
	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.
April 2	64⅛ 62¼	60 59	54 53⅜						
April 3	Holiday.								
April 4	65 63½	60⅝ 59¼	54½ 53⅛						
April 5	64⅞ 63¼	62 60⅛	54⅝ 53⅝						
April 6	Holiday.								
April 7	66⅜ 63⅞	64⅝ 61	58⅜ 54½						
Week's range	66⅜ 62¼	64⅝ 59	58⅜ 53⅜						

Provisions.

	LARD.			RIBS.			PORK.		
	May.	July.		May.	July.		May.	July.	
	High. Low.	High. Low.		High. Low.	High. Low.		High. Low.	High. Low.	
April 2	$20.30 $19.95	$20.42	$20.12	$18.42 $18.20	$18.62	$18.45	$34.90 $34.75	$34.00	$33.55
April 3	Holiday.			Holiday.			Holiday.		
April 4	20.65 20.32	20.80	20.50	18.65 18.50	18.80	18.65	35.22 34.95	34.65	34.20
April 5	20.85 20.67	21.10	20.87	18.87 18.67	19.08	18.87	35.80 35.30	35.15	34.75
April 6	Holiday.			Holiday.			Holiday.		
April 7	21.25 21.05	21.62	21.45	19.55 19.10	19.80	19.20	37.15 36.10	36.75	36.25
Week's range	21.25 19.95	21.62	20.12	19.55 18.20	19.80	18.45	37.15 34.75	36.75	33.55
	May.	July.		May.	July.		May.	July.	

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May.		July.		Aug.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 2	19.18	18.72	18.93	18.53	18.81	18.54
April 3	19.64	19.24	19.36	18.95	19.31	19.12
April 4	20.00	19.57	19.58	19.25	19.50	19.23
April 5	20.32	19.98	20.01	19.59	19.68	19.61
April 6	Holiday.					
April 7	Holiday.					
W'k's re.	20.32	18.72	20.01	18.53	19.68	18.54
	Sept.		Oct.		Dec.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 2						
April 3	18.58	18.58	18.47	18.15	18.54	18.25
April 4	18.58	18.36	18.53	18.35	18.59	18.42
April 5			18.79	18.51	18.86	18.59
April 6	Holiday.					
April 7	Holiday.					
W'k's re.	18.58	18.36	18.79	17.64	18.86	17.74

DIVIDENDS.

The International Nickel Co.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock has been declared this day, payable May 1, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business April 14, 1917.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Secretary & Treasurer.
New York, April 2, 1917.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 71.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 24, 1917.

The transfer books do not close.
JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.
43 Exchange Place, New York.

CENTRAL SUGAR CORPORATION.
The Board of Directors of CENTRAL SUGAR CORPORATION has declared a dividend of two and one-third dollars per share, being at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Corporation for the period January 1, 1917, to April 30, 1917, payable Tuesday, May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, April 14, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, March 6, 1917.
A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable April 16, 1917 to stockholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon, March 31, 1917.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 22.
A dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable on April 30th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on April 17th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

F. R. KENNEDY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., March 27th, 1917.

Fort Worth Power & Light Company
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 23
The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of Fort Worth Power & Light Company, has been declared, payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 20, 1917.

T. B. YARBROUGH, Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY.
176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
March 26th, 1917.
A quarterly dividend of 4% has been declared payable on May 15th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on May 5th, 1917.

WILLIAM E. CLARKE, Secretary.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, March 28, 1917.
The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after April 30, 1917, to holders of record of said stock at the close of business April 10, 1917.

J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

American Navigation Company.
New York, N. Y., April 7th, 1917.
A quarterly dividend of 3% has been declared on the shares of the Company, payable on April 20th, to stockholders of record on April 5th, 1917.

CHAS. E. COLDREY, Treas.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 24, 1917, for Contract 168, for furnishing, delivering, installing, and testing complete electrical lighting apparatus at various structures at reservoirs and along the Catskill Aqueduct; also for furnishing and installing a motor and gearing and an electrically driven pump. The work is located between the Ashokan Reservoir, near Ashokan, Ulster County, and Silver Lake Reservoir, Staten Island, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chamber Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, April 10, 1917, for Contract 152, for applying, by surface treatment of refined tar and stone chips to about 4 miles of waterbound macadam pavement at Ashokan reservoir. The work is located in the towns of Olive and Marbletown, Ulster County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars, ($10,) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT of Columbia, April 5, 1917.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., April 25, 1917, for constructing an addition to and making alterations in the Elizabeth V. Brown School, No. 113, on Connecticut Avenue, McKinley and Northampton Streets, Chevy Chase, D. C.

Blank forms of proposal, plans, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C.

A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of plans and specifications.

Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Last.
LONDON.			
April 2	4.75⅝	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
April 3	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
April 4	4.75⅞	4.75⅞	4.75⅞
April 5	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
April 6	4.75⅞	4.75⅝	4.75⅞
April 7	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Last.
April 2	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
April 3	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
April 4	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
April 5	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
April 6	4.7655	4.7655	4.7655
April 7	4.7655	4.7655	4.7655
Week's range—		Demand.	Cables.
High		4.75⅝	4.7655
Low		4.7555	4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High		4.76⅛	4.77
Low		4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Year to date—			
High		4.7655	4.7655
Low		4.75	4.7641¼
Same period last year—			
High		4.75	4.75⅛
Low		4.73⅛	4.74⅛

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Cables. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
PARIS.						
April 2	5.83½	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.82½	5.82⅛	5.82½
April 3	5.80⅝	5.82½	5.81⅛	5.79⅝	5.81⅛	5.80⅛
April 4	5.77½	5.80	5.78	5.76⅛	5.79⅛	5.77
April 5	5.68	5.74	5.74	5.67	5.73⅛	5.73⅛
April 6	5.69	5.73⅛	5.69	5.68	5.72½	5.68
April 7	5.80⅝	5.69⅛	5.69⅝	5.68⅝	5.68⅛	5.68⅝
Week's range—			Demand.			Cables.
High			5.68			5.67
Low			5.83⅛			5.82½
Same week last year—						
High			5.97⅛			5.97
Low			6.01⅛			6.01¼
Year to date—						
High			5.68			5.67
Low			5.85⅝			5.84⅜
Same period last year—						
High			8.82⅝			5.82
Low			6.01⅛			6.01¼

	Switzerland.	Holland.	Italy.	Switzerland.	Holland.	Italy.
	Dem.	Cables.	Dem.	Cables.	Dem.	Cables.
April 2	5.04⅜	5.03⅛	40.50	40.56¼	7.68⅛	7.67½
April 3	5.04⅛	5.03⅛	40.50	40.56¼	7.66⅜	7.66
April 4	5.04⅝	5.03⅜	40.50	40.56¼	7.65½	7.65½
April 5	5.04⅜	5.03⅜	40.50	40.62½	7.36	7.35
April 6	5.06⅜	5.05¼	40.62½	40.68¾	7.09	7.08
April 7	5.07⅜	5.06⅜	40.68¾	40.75	7.12	7.11
Week's range—						
High	5.04⅛	5.03⅛	40.68¾	40.75	7.09	7.08
Low	5.07⅜	5.06⅜	40.50	40.56¼	7.68⅛	7.67½
Same week last year—						
High	5.18	5.17½	43.06¼	43.12½	6.59¼	6.58½
Low	5.21⅝	5.21	42.75	42.81¼	6.65⅛	6.64¾
Year to date—						
High	5.00⅝	4.99	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88⅝	6.87⅜
Low	5.07⅜	5.06¼	40.18¾	40.25	7.86	7.85¼
Same period last year—						
High	5.13	5.14	40.18¾	45.31¼	6.54	6.53¼
Low	5.26	5.25	41.57½	41.93¾	6.79	6.78

	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cables.	Russia. Dem.	Russia. Cables.
April 2	20.00	20.06	28.35	28.43
April 3	20.00	20.06	28.28	28.36
April 4	20.00	20.06	28.50	28.60
April 5	20.00	20.06	28.50	28.60
April 6	20.00	20.06	28.50	28.60
April 7	20.00	20.06	28.50	28.60
Week's range—				
High	20.00	20.06	28.50	28.60
Low	20.00	20.06	28.28	28.38
Year to date—				
High	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	27.70	27.80

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Copenhagen. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Stockholm. Cab's.	Christiania. Dem.	Christiania. Cab's.
Apr. 2	28.75	28.95	30.00	30.10	29.65	29.75
Apr. 3	28.40	28.60	30.00	30.20	29.40	29.55
Apr. 4	28.45	28.55	29.90	30.10	29.35	29.50
Apr. 5	28.45	28.55	29.95	30.05	29.40	29.60
Apr. 6	28.40	28.55	29.80	30.00	29.50	29.65
Apr. 7	28.35	28.55	29.70	30.00	29.60	29.70
Week's range—						
High	28.75	28.95	30.00	30.20	29.65	29.75
Low	28.35	28.55	29.70	30.00	29.35	29.50
Year to date—						
High	29.60	29.70	30.00	30.20	29.65	29.75
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Hongkong. Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Peking. Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Shanghai. Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	57.00	57.10	90.00	90.12½	84.00	84.12½
Low	56.00	56.10	85.50	85.62½	80.50	80.62½
Year to date—						
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Bombay. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Calcutta. Cab's.	Manila. Dem.	Manila. Cables.
Week's range—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.00	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	SPAIN. Cab's.	Kobe. Dem.	Kobe. Cab's.	JAPAN. Yokohama. Dem.	Yokohama. Cables.
Week's range						
High	21.80	21.90	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.70	21.80	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date						
High	21.80	21.90	50.75	50.80½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires.— Demand.	Buenos Aires.— Cables.	Rio— Demand.	Rio— Cables.
Week's range—				
High	43.00	48.12½	23.62½	23.75
Low	43.00	48.12½	23.62½	23.75

MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	On Call. Low.	Last.	Renewals.
April 2	2½	2	2	2½
April 3	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
April 4	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
April 5	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
April 6	Holiday			
April 7	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Week's range—				
High				2½
Low				2
Same week last year—				
High				2
Low				1¾
Year to date—				
High				3
Low				1¾
Same period last year—				
High				2¼
Low				1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
April 2	3½	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
April 3	3¾@4	3¾@4	4¼@4½
April 4	3¾@4	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
April 5	3¾@4	3¾@4	4 @4¼
April 6	Holiday		
April 7	3¾@4	3¾@4	4 @4¼
Week's range—			
High	4	4¼	4½
Low	3½	3¾	4
Same week last year—			
High	2¾	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	3
Year to date—			
High	4¼	4¼	5
Low	2½	2½	3¾
Same period last year—			
High	3	3¼	3¾
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2⅝@3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¼@3¾

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 3¾@4
4 to 6 months ..... 4 @4½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 4½@5

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15. up to 30.	Over 30. to 60.	Over 60. to 90.
Boston	*3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	4
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	4
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3½
St. Louis	4½	3½	3½	4
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
April 2	Par	Par	†20@10c	*10c
April 3	Par	Par	†20@10c	*10c
April 4	Par	†5c	†20@10c	*10c
April 5	Par	†10c	†20@10c	*10c
April 6	Holiday.			
April 7	Par	†5c	†20@10c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts.— Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
April 2	3¾	4⅛	4⅛	27f 77½c
April 3	3½	4⅛	4⅛	27f 75c
April 4	3¾	4⅛@4¼	4⅛@4¼	27f 75c
April 5	3¾	4⅛@4¼	4⅛@4¼	27f 75c
April 6	Holiday.			
April 7	Holiday.			

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 2½% Consols.	Rentes. Paris.
April 2	53¾	91⅜	61f 30c
April 3	54¼	91⅝	61f 30c
April 4	55⅛	91⅞	61f 25c
April 5	55	92	61f 50c
April 6			Holiday.
April 7			Holiday.

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
April 2	36¾d	74½c
April 3	36⅛d	74½c
April 4	36¾d	74½c
April 5	36¾d	73¾c
April 6	Holiday.	
April 7	Holiday.	73¾c

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Apr. 5, 1917
France	5	Aug. 29, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 1, 1915
Sweden	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Norway	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

Mining Stock Quotations.
Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Jacket	.08
Alta	.03	Julia	.02
Andes	.12	Kentucky	.02
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.06
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.05
Caledonia	.14	Ophir	.06
Challenge Con	.08	Overman	.04
Chollar	.03	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.10	Savage	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.24	Sierra Nevada	.10
Exchequer	.03	Union Con	.33
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.04	Mexican dollars	.59

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.15	Great Bend	.06
Jim Butler	.72	Jumbo Extension	.07
McNamara	.07	Jumbo Jr.	.13
Midway	.16	Kewanas	.18
Mizpah	.13	Silver Pick	.13
Monarch Pitts	.15	Speculator	.14
Montana	.20	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.15	Big Four	.07

WAR WILL NOT HALT CONSTRUCTION WORK

Conditions Better Than Those Prevailing During Spanish-American War.

NEW BUILDINGS IN DEMAND

Contractors Buying Building Material at Present Prices, Fearing Higher Levels Will Be Reached.

Precedent as well as current conditions prove that war will not halt building construction, says the Dow Service Daily Building reports today.

On April 23, 1898, just after Congress had affirmed that a state of war existed between this country and Spain New York Stock Exchange prices held firm despite the fact that there was no such gold surplus to back up Government credit as exists today. At that date there was talk in Congress of creating a gold reserve of $300,000,000 to $400,000,000.

Today, according to George E. Roberts of the National City Bank, there is approximately $2,250,000,000 in the Government Treasury, $450,000,000, including gold certificates, in the Federal Reserve Banks, and $460,000,000, including gold certificates, in the national banks, not to mention funds in State banks and trust companies.

In 1896, two years before war developed with Spain, 3,838 permits were granted by New York Building Bureaus for construction work estimated at $84,111,023 in cost. In the year immediately preceding the war there was a noticeable uneasiness in the building market as conditions grew more and more unsettled and financiers became firmly convinced that a break between this country and Spain must come. Yet there was a loss of only 689 building permits in that year, but with a decline in estimated value of $12,221,258.

In 1898, however, with war being declared, exactly at the opening of the building season as in the present instance, there was a gain of 467 permits issued by the building departments of the five boroughs with a gain in estimated value of $11,781,075.

In other words, the building market two years before war was declared netted 3,835 as against 3,516 new building permits in the year war was being carried on, or a mere decline of 311 new building projects representing a difference between an estimated cost in 1896 of $84,111,023 as against $83,938,640 in the two years, an insignificant drop of only $442,183 in the five boroughs. In that year renting conditions were not anywhere near as favorable to building expansion as they are at present and building materials were decidedly firm and tending toward higher levels which they reached in the following year.

In the first three months of 1898, 686 permits for new buildings were issued and 624 were completed in Manhattan and the Bronx, while 463 in same three months 811 new buildings were authorized to proceed and 678 progressed to completion. In 1897, one year before war was declared, Manhattan and the Bronx reported 651 new building permits of which 585 proceeded to completion without interruption.

Instead of a decline in building construction pending readjustment of finances and other matters following the war, there was tremendous impetus to building construction. Farsighted, well financed builders, foresaw what was coming even in 1898. In 1899 there was a gain in new permits issued of 2,898, with an increase in estimated value of $73,174,481 or $2,040,000 more in estimated value than in 1897, the year before the war began.

The total amount of construction officially permitted in 1899 was 6,414 new buildings with an estimated value of $156,843,321. Of this amount only $84,000,000 was carried into the building season of 1900. Classified by boroughs the total was made up as follows:

	Permits.	Est. Value.
Manhattan and Bronx....	2,743	$121,250,370
Brooklyn	2,476	22,248,989
Queens and Richmond..	1,233	13,344,106
Total, 1899.....	6,414	$156,843,321
Total, 1898.....	3,838	83,938,640
Total, 1897.....	3,149	71,889,765
Total, 1896.....	3,838	84,111,023

The conditions governing building construction in the year of the Spanish-American war and in the twelve months directly preceding it, were relatively those existing today as far as strength of the market was concerned. Portland and Hudson common brick were quoted in April, 1898, at at $3.75, and later went to $6. Portland cement was around $1.67 and later moved up sharply to indeterminate levels.

Glass discounts shrank from 85 per cent and 5 per cent. Random spruce jumped 50 cents a thousand feet, pig iron moved from $12 a ton to $16, linseed oil advanced from 45 to 49 cents a gallon, Eastern spruce lath moved from $1.75 to $2.50. Stock common lime moved up 5 cents from its seventy-cent level, No. 1 Bangor roofing slate advanced 25 cents, and sheet zinc ran from $.056 to .08.

The marked difference between those prices and the lists ruling in this market today is reflected in the almost three years of labor shortage in this country and the accompanying heavy demand for raw and finished materials. With $20,000,000,000 of wealth in this country today, the theoretical borrowing capacity of the United States would be $40,000,000,000.

It is this fact that makes building material manufacturers hold to their prices. They know that general stability of construction must prevail under such national financial strength. When Portland cement records for the first three months of the present year for this district alone show a gain in business of 84 per cent. over the same three months of last year, glass requirements based on actual inquiry warranting a 10 to 15 per cent. advance in the next ten to fifteen days, roofing slate inquiry booked far into the present year and making a change upward possibly 5 per cent. before the end of this month, wood lath moving in a single bound from $4.25 to $5 per 1,000 feet, not to mention other materials, notably steel and allied metals, and boss plasterers mocking out the journeymen, as happened Saturday, all in anticipation of the after-the-war boom, building interests are showing their belief in the adage that history repeats itself and that a declaration of war with Germany cannot halt building construction.

CLAREMONT SCHOOL, 62 Broadway, N. Y. Shorthand Course, $50; Bookkeeping, $20; Spanish $7.50. Day and Evening Sessions.

N. Y. ELECTRICAL SCHOOL
137 W. 17th St. Tel. 2633 Chelsea.

Broker Accountics Corp.,71 W.23 St.
Home Study Accountancy Training.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—TRIAL—desired in the County of New York.—RALPH P. HOVEY, Plaintiff, against GERMAN AMERICAN MERCANTILE BANK of Seattle, Washington, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in the County of New York.

Dated New York, February 19, 1917.

PERCY S. DUDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 26 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, German American Mercantile Bank of Seattle, Washington.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of February, 1917, and filed, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 8th day of March, 1917, the original complaint having been filed in said office on the 20th day of February, 1917.

Dated New York, March 8th, 1917.

PERCY S. DUDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 26 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 453, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Higgins (The Eras, Re Tug Fields.
Neptun (N Y & Bernmaudey Co.
Orvig (same.
Tweedie Co (U S. West India (Chicago.
Eckrran (Tanney.
Searchlight (American Graphophone Co.
General calendar:
Gleason (Tug Salutation.
Re Vanoscope Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.

George Oken, Sol Litler, Henry H. Harris, Isidor Cohen, Charles S. Perry, Wm. A. Westlake, Charles B. Loeser, Milton Schuyler, Lillie Herzog, Barnett & Krohn, Edward Luck, Henry B. Goericke, Joseph I. Frank, Fred'k Schoen, Henry Herrman, Louis Kaube, Adolph Silverman, Eernard Kochman, Rosa Markowitz, Jacob Blumenfeld, Walter Schuyler, Rothschild & Co. Freed & Store.

Under objections:
Samuel Sherlip, N. Schreibersdorf, P. & N. Wallach, Finkelstein & Pinefsky.

Adjourned cases:
Abraham Lapin, Alfred Podulka, Katherine Jacob, Anna Prokesch, Jacob Prokesch, Samuel Aronson,

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity:
Munger (Periman Reiss Corp'n. Garrison (Watson Wagon Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty:
Kohler (Yacht Solic-Abdu (SS Nigretia.
Mitchell (Seguranca SS Co.
Woodburn (Tug Ira M. Hedger.
Penn RR (Tug Catherine Moran.
Pearce (Tug Coastwise
Scully (Tug Vigilant.
Norwich & N Y Prop (Tug Wonder.
Stanwood Tow (Tug NY Central No. 8.
L Y Transp (Tug Thos F O'Brien.
Schussler (same.
Walls (Tug Arthur Kill O'Boyle (Tug Colerraine.
Creighton (Tug Bern.
Interstate Ltge, &c (Tug Gen D M Sorrell.
Harms (Cornell Steamboat Co.
Berwind White Co (Tug Geo R Kirkham.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Wm A Higgins & Co (Aetna Ins Co.
Manzo (Long.
Campbell (N Y, N H & H RR.
Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry (Brice.
Sully (Gen Cotton Sec.
Wagner (Specialty Co (Manning, Maxwell & Moore.
Gardner (Du Pont.
Taylor (S Karper & Bros.
D. L & W RR (Casualty Co.
Woodruff (N Y Rys.

Involuntary case:
Petition (Alfred B. Berthond.
Motion (same.
Seddan Realty Co., Graber & Wechsler, Henry Rothsler, Henry F. Vanneman, Jos. C. Feldman, Helen Gabriel, Metalock Mfg. Co., Samuel Abramowitz, David Diamond, Kassower & Amazon, Franz F. Bruchner, Baumeister & Froelich.
McVicker Galliard Realty Co., Woodward Van Slyke, (2.)
Reuben M. Segall, Jurist & Markovitz, Seddon Realty Co., Midtown Contract Co., Brook Feature Film, Michell Benedetto, Samuel Silberman, Greater N Y Paper, McCord Contract Co., Ferdinand Cahn, Bronx Co. Family, Wine Co., David Greenspan, E. J. Rieser & Co., I. & L. Novick, Bernard Weiss.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty:
Kohler (Yacht Solic-Abdu (SS Nigretia.
Mitchell (Seguranca SS Co.
Woodburn (Tug Ira M. Hedger.
Penn RR (Tug N Y Central No. 20.
Jones SS Co (Marden, Orth & H.
Flanagan (Tug Ashbourne.
Keeler (Tug Transfer No. 9.
L Y Coal &c, Co (Tug Tiedeline.
Hamilton (SS Lexington.
Sprague (Germain Co.
Schoonmaker (N Y Central RR. (2.)
Hildebrant (Tugs President and Madison.
Howard (Oulton Co.
Harms (Cornell Steamboat Co.
Shea (Gaston, Williams, &c.
Cornell Steamboat (Ferry Misconemong.
Zansinger (SS Idaho.
McWilliams (Tug P RR No. 32.
Emblem (Barber & Co.
L Y RR (Tug N Y Central No. 20.
Jones SS Co (Marden, Orth & H.
Flanagan (Tug Ashbourne.
Keeler (Tug Transfer No. 9.
L Y Coal &c, Co (Tug Tiedeline.
Hamilton (SS Lexington.
Sprague (Germain Co.
Schoonmaker (N Y Central RR. (2.)
Hildebrant (Tugs President and Madison.
Howard (Oulton Co.
Harms (Cornell Steamboat Co.
Shea (Gaston, Williams, &c.
Hannewig (Stand Shipbuilding Corp.
Calabrese (Erie RR.
U S Mercantile Marine Corpn (New E S S.
La State Rice Milling Co (Moses.
Phillips (Littlefield.
Robinson (Clements.
Burns (Penn RR.
Diblasi (Lehigh Valley RR.
Abearn (Erie RR.
Esposito (N Y Central
Dandell (Penn RR.
Vogue Co (Botellio.
Royal Pattern Co (same.

On and after April 11 causes will be sent to Room 337 as required.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 320, U. S. Building.

Acme Wire Co (Automobile Supply Mfg. Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 322, P. O. Building.

Criminal:
U. S. (Jefferson.
Bankruptcy at 2 P. M.
Re Conrad Construction Co.
Naturalization at 2 P. M.
Re Penaro Rallos.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments and motions marked down and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Baruch (Baruch.
Zurich Gen. Acci, &c, Co (Safe.
Silverberg Imp Co (A Steinhardt & Bro.
Bleier (Mingelgreen.
Dahl (Field.
Orts (James Butler.
Nissman (Lawrence Holding Co.
Koch (Koch.
Geier (Meyer-Denker-Sinram Co.
Mead (Moran Towing.
Street (Parker Co.
Grober (Grober.
Stern Pub, &c, Co (Bastian Bros Co.
White (James Butler.
Conlon (Club Car Corp.
East Riv Sav Inst (Dixon.
Sanz (Dober.
CNY (Smith.
Baron & Co (Diamond Alkali Co.
Robinson (Clay Prod Co (Bunce.
Re Albert Gas Fixt Co.
Re Davis.
Hangespiros (Hangespiros.
Tenem't House Dept (265 W 35th St.
Rafalo (Edelstein.
Mutual Alliance Trust Co (Thomashefsky.
Kass (same.
Arkin (Mittenthal.
Lindner (Goldberg.
Hynes (Postal Trans.
Gregory (Morrison's.
Cassidy (Torrence.
Re Hera (Sq Mort Bond Corp.
Spodek (Epstein.
Mallon (Nechols.
CNY (Cannavale.
Bankers Trust Co (Livingston.
Re Kober & Lustig.
Re H C Hansen.
Helfand (Helfand.
Tagliava (T M Sales.
Economu Ritsos Co (Tex Prod Rice Co.
Re Matilde.
Fernclife Rty Co (Horwitz.
Adams (White Oakes Mfg. Co.
Fred Zittel & Sons (Brown Bros, Inc.
Held (Greenberg.
Kennett, Cowan & Co (Inv Registry, (2.)
CNY (Campbell.
City R E Co (Rosemary Rty Co.
Fellpowitz (Wilkes-Barre A C Co.
Dorfman (Postal Life Ins Co.
Friedman (Friedman.
C Morriggia & Co (Casassa.
Re Annie Childe Co.
Robertson (Beer Sonheimer & Co.
Fader (So 5th Const.
Cohnfeld (Silgebauer.
Same (Muller.
Same (Milliken.
Same (Carreau.
Same (Isaacs.
Same (Lazarus.
Re Volk House Wreck.
Cardus (Pianisant, (2.)
Fader (Se 5th Const.
Rovensky (Gorman.
Gdansky (Machlovitz.
Norton (Stow.
Guariglia (Price.
Re Reilly.
Haas (Haas.
La Greca (De Rosa, (2.)
Bartlett (Am Soc. (2.)
Gartenberg (Wissemann.
Canada (Arch Amuse.
Hauser (Slingermann.
L Bondy.
Schlesinger (Schlesinger.
Morgan (Breier.
Silberberg Imp Co (Samstag & Hilder.
Re Samuel D Davis.
McKenzie (Guaranty Trust Co.
Weston (Wallstein.
Tosta (Penn Coal Co.
Kemp (Penny.
Beall (Anderson Elec Car Co. (2.)
Finance Co of N Y (Rys.
Harris (Snow.
Connaughton (same.
Shippert (Int R T.
Roth (Cohen.
Kramer (Henderson.
Antonicello (Antonicello, (2.)
Dart (Triumph Pleating, &c, Co.
Re Kohn.
Salley (Salley.
Colsey (Colsey.
Shapiro (Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Re Demard Laquer.
Stone (Town & Co.
Country Estates.
Superior Mot Gar Co (Rose.
Frame (White & Co.
O'Brien (Fogarty.
Hall (Hotchkiss.
Sacks (May Hos Mills.
Re Hearon.
Israel (Kaufman.
Schulz (Fleischer.
Seiff (Price.
Reifel (Goldberg.
Re Ogsbron.
Mayer (Springer.
Hastorf (Goldstein.
Re Beerfass, (Wolfson.)
Burhans (Bishop.
Cortland Chem (Stein.
Re Schuster.
Irvine (Roth.
Shikos (Melville.
Maas (Wm Hughes.
Lowenthal (Lowenthal.
Kinney (Newark Fed League B B Club.
Kaplan (Kaplan.
Re Kaplan.
Archives (Taylor.
Friedman (Friedman.
Peerless Unit Ventil (Monarch Ventil Co.
Vogel (Klein.
Levine (Roth.
Re Seibert.
Branower & Son (Waide.
People (Johnston.
Jopes (Saneness.
Wilson (Hanneman.
Gelb (Hochfelsen.
Stern (Stern.
Scolnik (Huddersfield.
Longenecker (Rietmann.
NY Inst for Instruction, &c (CNY.
Brownrigg (De Dominicis, (2.)
Pearson (Potoker.
Silcock (Consol Gas.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk (Osterweis.
Roy Lopez (Hyde & T.
Childs (Wilmore Rty.
Macchi (Levy.
Union Tr Co (Bates.
Conklin (Int R T Co.
Perstein (Krohnberg.
Re Perot.
Brandwein (Brandwein
Murray (Del Drago.
Thomson (Fairbanks.
Murray (Del Drago.
Wetmore (Wetmore.
Sranek (Coal Val Coal.
Cohen (Ross.
People (Zuccaro.
Rosenthal (Rosenthal.
Keenan (Claridge Co.
Peabody (Peabody.
Re Forman, Bossack & Schwartz Fur Co.
Emp City W Tr Co (Hoffman, (2.)
Martine (Basch.
Laskofsky (Pocahontas Pearce (Pearce.
Tapper (Tapper.
Susquehanna Silk Mills (Jacobson.
Guaranty Tr Co (Cobb.
Lee (Lee.
Re Nichols.
Schwartz (N Y Rys.
Roth (Mad Av R E Co.
Same (Chapnitz.
Rawil (Baker-Vawter.
Graitzer (Graitzer.
Lynn (Blickman.
Re Martuse.
Tarlofsky (Tarlofsky.
Perelman (Berkowits.
Klein (Johnston.
Re Tuck.
Lederer (Resom Rty.
Johnson (Zurich Rty.
Schoemann (Schoemann.
Seamans (Chelsea Exch Bank.
Same (Security Bk.
Carples (John Deere Wagon Co.
Lowenthal (Samwick.
Ulanov (Eldorado Rty.
Klein (Lederer.
Jackson (Greenberg.
Hope (Hope.
Fox (Mulligan.
Zdorski (Ruggies Coles Eng Co.
Stein (Bell.
Fitzgerald (Fitzgerald.
Hofman (Hofman.
Re Kingsbury, (Burns)
Kellner (Kellner.
Todd (Edw W Martin.
Nitzburg (Rosen.
Re CNY, (Walton Av.)
Beck (Ess-Arr Knit Mills.
Scolnik (Huddersfield.
Goodwin (Cauchois.
Noble (Hinds, Noble & Eldredge.
Re Weit.
Isaacson (Greenstein.
Bell (Bell.
Re Griffin.
Cudahy Packing Co (Paulson.
Lemberger (Lemberger.
Re Schonwack.
Re R & S Cloak & Suit Co.
Engelke (Irving.
Finger (Cudderback.
Becker (Clark.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Rohrer (Quinn.
Dobrow (Dobrow, Hasbrouck (Hasbrouck
Re Sisson, (Stratford House, Inc.)
Otis (Otis.
Sullivan (Cent Dairy.
Babcock (Brown.
Newcorn (Nora Con Co
Whidden & H (Schneider.
Re Sisson, (Todd.)
Mondorf (Otten.
Waldman (Waldman.
Williams (Williams.
Arnold (Cohen.
Richards (Hopkins.
Murphy (Fugazzi.
Whitson (Whitson.
Heller (Bernheimer.
Hancock (Hancock.
Baumritter (Baumritter.
Nicoll (Waldinger.
Baukrecht (Baukrecht.
Long (McCarthy.
Vandenberg (Vandenberg.

Demurrer:
Jane (Furness, W & Co
Preferred causes:
Re Simon (Duchesne.
Re Sisson (Barbuleany
Sands (Waldo.

The following cases will be added to the day calendar for trial today at 2 P. M.:
Trustees Presby of NY (Cornell & G.
Humphrey (Humphrey.
Sheingold (Haber.
Highton (Highton.
Chew (Filler.
Internat Stm Laundry Co (Kawalick.
Same (Satinsky.
Same (Usher.
Myala (Nat S of NY
Lazarus (Lazarus.
Aronson (Smith.
Nat Fireproof Sash & Door Co (Steen.
Cowen (Cale.
Klingele (Klingele.
Morse (Morse.
Gans (Schaul.
Dorlen (Dorlen.
Carolyn Ldry (Mais.
NY Cent RR (Imperial Rice Milling Co.
Longenecker (Reltzmann.
Rieger (Rieger.
Fragner (Fragner.
Un Carpet Clean & R Co (Updegrove.
Rudolph (Harriman.
Knauth (Levy.
Londner (Sec Bk of NY Unit Sesull.
Case on.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.—

J.—At 10:30 A. M.—

Riverside Drive Realty Co (same.
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Felgel & Bros (J Maurer & Co.
Maurer Co (Keystone Tire &c Co.
Hilton Motor (Co (Progressive S & M Corp.
United Distillers (King Roth (Krulewich.
Romeroy (Cudahy Valley RR (2.)
Warriner (same.
Friedsam (Seslow.
Simons (Terhune.
Buckley (Tide Water Oil Co.
Gallagher (Stamford.
Old & Wallace (Marquette.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

All cases on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Heyman (Emery.
Ellis (NY Rys.
Rogan (Sisk.
Fromowitz (Fifth Av Coach Co.
Zuckerman (Nas E RR
Venable (Boulevard Renting Co.
F Turock (Trattner.
J Turock (same.
Iodice (Post.
Hart (Evard's Brew.
B Tollo (Follotico.
L Tollo (same.
Kranker (Gruenstein.
Jacobs (I R T Co.
November (Barrett.
Frank (Wolfensohn.
Sindoni (NY Cons RR
Lund (Dittrich.
Ridgedale (same.
Olenick (Taylor.
Brunton (Reakirt.
Pollastrino (Olin J Stephens, Inc.
Stern (Schroeder.
J Buller (Linch.
H Buller (same.
Fortgang (CNY.
Hogan (Bonaventia Garage and Thorn.
Rohl (McWilliams.
M Sennert (Weisbecker.
P Sennert (same.
Rosenberg (Holzman.
J Gold (Kraus.
A Gold (same.
Same (J Gold (same.
Ancel (Kardensky.
Traynor (NY Rys.
D'Aquila (Carillo.
McCree (Empire Carrying Corp.
Connoly (NY Rys.
Kelly (Hewitt.
Vogel (Selena Rlty.
Crawford (Carman.
Ryan (Epstein.
Frank (Meyer.
J Donnelly (Bimberg.
E Donnelly (same.
Meurers (Slade.
Kibbeal (NY Rys.
Fowler (Alvarez.
Mutzig (J Everard's Breweries.
L Ackerman (Fifth Av Coach Co.
R Gumpman (same.
Lamb (Third Av RR.
McCree (Empire Carrying Corp.
Martine (CNY.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M., in Trial Term, Part XIII., Room. Montague (Mindlin.

PART IV. (March Term Continued)—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. in Trial Term, Part VIII. room. Adjourned sine die.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Rosengarten (L & W RR.

PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Cavagnan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.

Waters (NY Con RR.

PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Etnyre (McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Int Agr Corp (Carpenter.
Marcus (Coleman.
Valentine (Hilderbrand
Gregory (Lewis
Knight & De Mico (Lewis
De la Vergne Mach Co (Stokes.
Martin (New Trinidad Lake Asph Co, (2.)
Brewster (Goldschmidt Thermit Co.
Acken (Brown, Pulver (Hof.
McAlpine (Chase.
Hart (Fox.
Romare (Kennedy.
Mendelson (Strada.
Lyall (Salvin.
Sully (Tiffin.
Schaeffer (Schmid.
Dodson (Stillman.
Chavkin (Goldstein.
McKenney (Cox.
Cook (Vitagraph Co.
Lansing Llq Corp (Heinze (12).
Shaw (David.
Keith (Sussman.
Strauss (Shanley.
Nat Surety Co (Helmenowitch.
Landay Bros, Inc (Mandel.
Lo Pinto (Le Pinte.
Aschelm (Blefeld & Spahn Co.
Clear.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Joseph R. Wood.
Annie M. Atwood.
Simon Kron.
Adelia Shannon.
Carl A. Van Heygendorff.
Thomas Lynch.
Rebecca Levy.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estates of Herman W. Baume, Francis L. Leland.

Contested wills: William R. Goodheart, George W. Van Allen.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Weber & Heilbroner (Morton.
Kiosk Cont (Fort Masonry.
Lichtenstein (Linde.
Mason (Dalberg.
Marsh (Galway.
Ullman (Ltd Cambria Coal.
Iemnolo (Knick Ice.
Ginsberg (Jefferson.
Cresmer (Lagouras.
Wohlman (N Y Rys.
Cregan (Heiney.
Kiosk Cont (Fort Masonry (2.
McIllwrath's Detective Agency (Gassenhainer.
Rogers (N Y Mun Ry.
Diamond (Moehrs.
Goldstein (Garfunkel.
1852d St Realty (Swartz.
Libman (Dickstein.
Indep Elec Supply (East River Sav Inst.
Morris Asinof & Sons (Aero Waist.
Bowditch (Seelye.
Erbograph Co (Morrison.
Edelstein (Stern.
Held (Belt Line Ry.
Lennon (X Ray.
Motor Boat Pub (Lamb Engine.
Wight (Tilden.
Reader (Zimmerman.
Haffe (Hart.
Morris Asinof & Sons, Inc (Aero Waist Co.
Pullman'S F Adams Realty.
Dowling (Seeman.
Berkowitz (N Y Commercial Adv Co.
Costanza (Levy.
Schwebel (Public Bank of N Y.
Klein (Weinstein.
J L Hopkins & Co (R Hiller's Son Co.
Stonewall Cotton Mills (Hanlin Mills.
Stern (Hopkins.
Multigraphing Co (Berg.
Grinnell-Willis Co (Imperial Underwear.
Kheel (Winkelman.
Strachstein & Nadel (Mass Binding & Ind.
H B Claflin Co (Bergman.
McNamee (Seaton.
Barry (N Y Rys.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Stern (Belt Line.
Scheer (Merit Co.
Colombo (Lehigh Valley RR.
Fisch (Knopel.
Rosenfeld (Rosenfeld.
Stuart (Mitchell.
Belmont, Inc (Lazure.
Goldstein (Goldstein.
Walsh (Walsh.
Hesselbach (Hesselbach.
Fried (Deane.
Goldberger (Mass.
37-39 Attorney St, Inc (Burden.
Bertet (Bertet.
De Stefano (De Stefano

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Mutual Profit Premium Corp (Purdy.

Wilmore (Wetmore.
Jupp (N Y Com Ter Com.
Garmer & Co (Watts.
CNY (Foundation Co.
Scantlebury (Scantlebury.
Leopold (CNY.
Smith (Hydraulic Oil Storage Co.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Joseph R. Wood.
Annie M. Atwood.
Simon Kron.
Adelia Shannon.
Carl A. Van Heygendorff.
Thomas Lynch.
Rebecca Levy.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estates of Herman W. Baume, Francis L. Leland.

Contested wills: William R. Goodheart, George W. Van Allen.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Weber & Heilbroner (Morton.
Kiosk Cont (Fort Masonry.
Lichtenstein (Linde.
Mason (Dalberg.
Marsh (Galway.
Ullman (Ltd Cambria Coal.
Iemnolo (Knick Ice.
Ginsberg (Jefferson.
Cresmer (Lagouras.
Wohlman (N Y Rys.
Cregan (Heiney.
Kiosk Cont (Fort Masonry (2.
McIllwrath's Detective Agency (Gassenhainer.
Rogers (N Y Mun Ry.
Diamond (Moehrs.
Goldstein (Garfunkel.
1852d St Realty (Swartz.
Libman (Dickstein.
Indep Elec Supply (East River Sav Inst.
Morris Asinof & Sons (Aero Waist.
Bowditch (Seelye.
Erbograph Co (Morrison.
Edelstein (Stern.
Held (Belt Line Ry.
Lennon (X Ray.
Motor Boat Pub (Lamb Engine.
Wight (Tilden.
Reader (Zimmerman.
Haffe (Hart.
Morris Asinof & Sons, Inc (Aero Waist Co.
Pullman'S F Adams Realty.
Dowling (Seeman.
Berkowitz (N Y Commercial Adv Co.
Costanza (Levy.
Schwebel (Public Bank of N Y.
Klein (Weinstein.
J L Hopkins & Co (R Hiller's Son Co.
Stonewall Cotton Mills (Hanlin Mills.
Stern (Hopkins.
Multigraphing Co (Berg.
Grinnell-Willis Co (Imperial Underwear.
Kheel (Winkelman.
Strachstein & Nadel (Mass Binding & Ind.
H B Claflin Co (Bergman.
McNamee (Seaton.
Barry (N Y Rys.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Stern (Belt Line.
Scheer (Merit Co.
Colombo (Lehigh Valley RR.
Fisch (Knopel.
Rosenfeld (Rosenfeld.
Stuart (Mitchell.
Belmont, Inc (Lazure.
Goldstein (Goldstein.
Walsh (Walsh.
Hesselbach (Hesselbach.
Fried (Deane.
Goldberger (Mass.
37-39 Attorney St, Inc (Burden.
Bertet (Bertet.
De Stefano (De Stefano

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Mutual Profit Premium Corp (Purdy.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Felgel & Bros (J Maurer & Co.
Maurer Co (Keystone Tire &c Co.
Hilton Motor (Co (Progressive S & M Corp.
United Distillers (King Roth (Krulewich.
Romeroy (Cudahy Valley RR (2.)
Warriner (same.
Friedsam (Seslow.
Simons (Terhune.
Buckley (Tide Water Oil Co.
Gallagher (Stamford.
Old & Wallace (Marquette.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

All cases on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Heyman (Emery.
Ellis (NY Rys.
Rogan (Sisk.
Fromowitz (Fifth Av Coach Co.
Zuckerman (Nas E RR
Venable (Boulevard Renting Co.
F Turock (Trattner.
J Turock (same.
Iodice (Post.
Hart (Evard's Brew.
B Tollo (Follotico.
L Tollo (same.
Kranker (Gruenstein.
Jacobs (I R T Co.
November (Barrett.
Frank (Wolfensohn.
Sindoni (NY Cons RR
Lund (Dittrich.
Ridgedale (same.
Olenick (Taylor.
Brunton (Reakirt.
Pollastrino (Olin J Stephens, Inc.
Stern (Schroeder.
J Buller (Linch.
H Buller (same.
Fortgang (CNY.
Hogan (Bonaventia Garage and Thorn.
Rohl (McWilliams.
M Sennert (Weisbecker.
P Sennert (same.
Rosenberg (Holzman.
J Gold (Kraus.
A Gold (same.
Same (J Gold (same.
Ancel (Kardensky.
Traynor (NY Rys.
D'Aquila (Carillo.
McCree (Empire Carrying Corp.
Connoly (NY Rys.
Kelly (Hewitt.
Vogel (Selena Rlty.
Crawford (Carman.
Ryan (Epstein.
Frank (Meyer.
J Donnelly (Bimberg.
E Donnelly (same.
Meurers (Slade.
Kibbeal (NY Rys.
Fowler (Alvarez.
Mutzig (J Everard's Breweries.
L Ackerman (Fifth Av Coach Co.
R Gumpman (same.
Lamb (Third Av RR.
McCree (Empire Carrying Corp.
Martine (CNY.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M., in Trial Term, Part XIII., Room. Montague (Mindlin.

PART IV. (March Term Continued)—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. in Trial Term, Part VIII. room. Adjourned sine die.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Rosengarten (L & W RR.

PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Cavagnan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.

Waters (NY Con RR.

PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Etnyre (McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Int Agr Corp (Carpenter.
Marcus (Coleman.
Valentine (Hilderbrand
Gregory (Lewis
Knight & De Mico (Lewis
De la Vergne Mach Co (Stokes.
Martin (New Trinidad Lake Asph Co, (2.)
Brewster (Goldschmidt Thermit Co.
Acken (Brown, Pulver (Hof.
McAlpine (Chase.
Hart (Fox.
Romare (Kennedy.
Mendelson (Strada.
Lyall (Salvin.
Sully (Tiffin.
Schaeffer (Schmid.
Dodson (Stillman.
Chavkin (Goldstein.
McKenney (Cox.
Cook (Vitagraph Co.
Lansing Llq Corp (Heinze (12).
Shaw (David.

Castringo (Jack's.
Sommer (NY Rys.
Schwartz (Schaper.
Carey (NY Rys.
Brown (Comml Adv Assn.
Rusco (Cohen.
Crisaldi (Arndet.
De Witt (Lichtenstein
Hansen (I R T Co.
McBride (NY Rys.
Abrahams (I R T Co.
Frankel (NY Edis'n Co
Weber (United Dressed Beef Co of NY.
May (Third Av RR.
Umarino (Lehigh Valley RR.
Palta (Storm.
Allegretti (Sokol.
Emge (I R T Co.
Weser

LIQUIDATION SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

(By Order of Allen Opera House Company, in Liquidation)

TUESDAY, APRIL 17th, 1917

At 12 o'Clock, Noon, on the Premises,

MATHEWSON STREET, PROVIDENCE

Between WESTMINSTER and WASHINGTON STREETS

Bounded by Mathewson, Bewet & Moulton Streets, & 15-ft. Gangway

SCENIC THEATRE PROPERTY

The site is now occupied by the Scenic Theatre, stone and brick construction, with one-story structure in front, containing the entrance to the theatre and two stores.

The stores are 80 feet deep.

The house has been used as a moving picture theatre; seating capacity 1800. Seats and stage are intact. Dimensions of auditorium, 74x90 feet.

A theatre could be erected on this site to seat 2000 if the entire site were utilized.

THE LAND

The site of the Scenic Theatre is unusual. It is bounded by four streets, furnishing light and air on four sides, with no expense for taxation for the light and air area.

The land fronts 74 feet on Mathewson Street, 120 feet on Bewet Street, 74 feet on Moulton Street, 120 feet on the 15-foot gangway; area, 9028 square feet.

THE SITE IS DESIRABLE FOR A THEATRE, FOR A MERCANTILE BUILDING WITH RETAIL STORES ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND OFFICES AND SALESROOMS ON THE UPPER FLOORS.

THE PROPERTY IS WITHIN THE HEART OF THE RETAIL SHOPPING CENTRE, 190 FEET FROM WESTMINSTER STREET, 114 FEET FROM WASHINGTON STREET.

IT IS THE THEATRES THAT ARE FAVORABLY SITUATED NEAR THE CONGESTED STREETS THAT EARN LARGE DIVIDENDS.

INVESTORS IN CENTRAL PROPERTY IN GROWING CITIES REALIZE THAT THE INCREASE IN VALUE ALMOST RIVALS THE NET RENTAL RETURN.

For Descriptive Circular apply to

G. L. & H. J. GROSS

Managers of Estates PROVIDENCE, R. I. 170 Westminster Street

Reduce Your Rent Outlay

OWN A REAL HOME THAT WILL REDUCE YOUR RENT AND GIVE YOU A SURE PROFIT ON MONEY INVESTED.

Owning this house will give you more for less money than you can secure by renting an apartment or home, and the rapid appreciation of land values guarantees you a good profit on money invested should you sell in a year or so. Safe in mountains where epidemics are unknown.

Bargain Value—$3,500—Easy Terms

and First Mortgage of $5,000 Buys This

BEAUTIFUL ALL-YEAR HOME, NEAR WATER

Convenient Commutation Express Service to N. Y. City.

10 Rooms, 2 Baths. Grounds, 100 by 150 Feet.

AFTER THE $3,500 IS PAID

$36.40

PAYS TAXES, INSURANCE AND WATER TAX.

A delightful home in the mountains, on the lake, in select neighborhood; superb water view; contains living room, with open fireplace; dining room, kitchen, library, butler's pantry on first floor; seven master bedrooms, three baths; near country club, golf, tennis; ideal water sport, canoeing, bathing, fishing. Send for particulars.

F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1521—Cort.

Cheap and very desirable office. $1.00 less per square foot

THAN WHEN LEASED.

Outside light. Every room above building line. Metropolitan Tower. Entire floor about 4500 square feet, or will subdivide.

COME AND SEE.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY, 16th Floor.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Sublease for two years, attractive suite, containing 1317 square feet, in financial district; excellent broker's offices. Apply G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. 5664 Rector.

$75.—Large, light lofts, each 2,500 square feet; only 2 left; 1st and 2d floor; 16 windows, steam heat, elevator; centrally located for good help. 407-409 East 70th. Agent Sigmund Lewy, 1,064 Lexington Av.

VACANT LOTS, excellent location; immediate occupation; LARGE, BRIGHT LOFTS, facing river. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 Exchange Place.

Rent Free.—Ground floor, 77x44, and basement; yard space 77x33; power plant. Call 8015 Morningside for particulars. Larkin Lumber Co., 101 Manhattan St.

21st St., 304 West.—Single store, large plate-glass front; suitable any business; low rent. MERCER, 266 West 23d.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.) Attractive house of 10 rooms and 3 baths; 2-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker on premises.

Wanted.

Wanted, 4-story house, English preferred; light clean business and dwelling; rent $1,800-$2,000. Apply to 26th, west of Lexington Av. Phone 5390 Gramercy.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

Jackson Heights—Elmhurst, L. I.—Sublet reasonable for Summer, newly furnished 5 rooms, up-to-date apartment house; 20 minutes from Grand Central; delightful community; bowling alley, tennis courts. Phone Newton 2281.

Artistically furnished, comfortable home, high above the Hudson, to rent for the Summer; shade trees, big yard, garden; six bedrooms, large recessed sleeping porch, and two baths; 25 minutes from Grand Central Station; references exchanged. Rev. F. Lynch, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. City.

Summer Homes Wanted.

Wanted—Furnished or unfurnished cottage, with modern improvements, about 5 rooms, within three-quarters of an hour of New York; near station; good grounds; will rent for season or year; would consider purchasing property later if satisfactory. Answer, with description, to H. Matz, 782 West End Av., New York City.

Summer home, furnished, wanted for the Summer, within commuting distance of New York City; must have at least five bedrooms and two baths necessary on second floor; two servants' bedroom and bath on third floor; write, giving full particulars; inclose photograph. T 12 at Times Annex.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice IS HEREBY given that on February 16, 1917, SUGAR PRODUCTS CO. and SUGAR PRODUCTS SHIPPING COMPANY, INC., filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steam tug "C. W. MORSE," for any loss, damage or injury arising out of or connected with the loss of the said tug "C. W. MORSE" and of the lives on board for the reasons mentioned in said petition; that the petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of their interest in the said tug and pending freight as appraised, viz.: Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000), with interest from June 23, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said loss are required to file a monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before MAX ROCKMORE, Commissioner, at his office, Room 340, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before May 28, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be thereafter debarred.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that WRIGHT & COBB LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, as owner, and ALLEN COBB, as charterer of the steam lighter "Pioneer," have filed their petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury on said vessel on November 8th, 1916. Said vessel has been transferred to a Trustee. All persons claiming damages by reason of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of July, 1917, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, April 11th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the steamboat "Canarsie," her engines, &c., on board said steamboat at Ferry Slip, Glen Island, New Rochelle, West Co., the New York, where she can now be inspected.

Dated New York, April 4, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal. S. D., N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

I will sell at public auction on Friday, April 13, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the propeller "W. A. Sherman," her engines, &c., on board said propeller at Erie Basin Breakwater, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, where she can now be inspected.

Dated New York, April 4, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal. S. D., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Five-story double tenement on 1st Av., near 3d St.; two stores; four families on a floor; can be bought below cost. A. Al Schopp, 73 3d Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

$30 to $33, new 5-room apartments, 564 South Broadway, Yonkers, just above Van Cortlandt Park subway station; possession now, rent from May 1. Premises, or T. S. Burke, Radford Building, Getty Square. Tel. 5060 Yonkers.

HOMES AND ESTATES

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new seashore bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; California style; all large, airy rooms, nicely furnished; open brick fireplace, panneled walls, beamed ceiling, steam heat, water, gas, &c., connecting bath with bedrooms, modern kitchen, large porch overlooking bathing beach; great for all water sports; near trolley and in good neighborhood; schools, stores, churches near by; only 40 minutes from New York; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for $300 down; $20 monthly. For further information, write "Bungalow Owner," Box 280 Times Downtown.

For Sale or Rent—11-room modern house, 2 baths; fine location; corner lot; garage. Inquire at 14 Ash St., Flushing, L. I. Tel. 927-J Flushing.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bona Fide Bargain—Price $7,250; easy terms to suit; artistic suburban home in the mts., on the lakes; good boating, fishing; large tree covered grounds, 125x186 ft.; superb views; fine neighborhood; 10 rooms, 2 tiled baths; beamed ceilings; paneled walls; electric lights; floors parqueted; high class throughout; convenient commuting to N. Y. City, L. & V. R. R. station; fine neighborhood, country club, golf, all water sports. Address A. Farrelly, Box 310 Times Downtown.

REDUCE COST OF LIVING IN WAR TIME. Pay rent to yourself by purchasing on exceptional terms one of my new up-to-the-minute homes, 30 minutes from New York City; raise your own vegetables and poultry; I have saved money for over fifty satisfied home owners; names on request; let me show you. John A. Baldwin, 27 Cedar St., New York City.

Cozy house, 7 rooms, fine neighborhood; near train, trolley; all conveniences; will sell this week $4,500; $200 down, $30 monthly. W. H. De Booy, 601 West 138th St., N. Y.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION HOW To own home on payments like rent. Boundary Realty. 30 Church. N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BIG FARM NEAR LAKEVILLE.

Chance to dam Salmon Creek and make 25-acre lake near old Colonial brick house; 10 rooms, bath, furnace; frame house, 8 rooms, bath; extensive stock barns; 315 acres; price $13,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

SOUND BEACH, CONN.—WATER-FRONT

Cottages; rents $1,800 up. E. J. LUCAS.

Conn. shore, hour out, furnished residences, all improvements; most beautiful place near N. Y. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

SALE OR RENT.

Adjoining Colgate's estate, Preonta Park, Catskill; 7 rooms and bath; flowers, trees, streams; beautiful surroundings; easy terms. Mathewson, 37 West 39th.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—New modern brick house, 2 acres of land; garage; on State road; 14 miles from Poland Spring; ideal place for home in case of war. Dr H. Stevens, Lewiston, Me.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange a fine residence in Washington, D. C., for a large farm, well located. P 2 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL MUST GO.

1917 Scripps,	1916 Lexington,
1917 Studebaker R'dster,	1916 Oldsmobile,
1917 Overland,	1915 Lozier,
1917 Scripps Coupe,	1914 Abbott Roadster

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT., 315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
MARMON "34" 1916 5-PASS.
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF.
LANCIA 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN.
FIAT BABY IMPORTED TOURING, 1915.
HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
PEERLESS 1914 TOURING.
PEUGEOT, 40-92 4-PASS. "SPORT."
PIERCE-ARROW "38" TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BEARCAT.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
MARMON 1916 4-PASS.
CHEVROLET 1916 TOURING.
H. A. L. 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 BROADWAY.

BID FOR AND OFFERED.

Dividend-bearing stocks bid and offered in The Annalist every Monday by reputable firms in the Open Security Market. The stocks and bonds on sale are not listed on any Exchange. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1914 Touring for sale, fully equipped, perfect condition; shock absorbers, demonstration; reasonable. Leininger, 154 West 124th St.

CADILLAC 1914, 7 passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625. Bryant 5392. Rumlis.

CASE, 40, 1914, 5 passenger, fully equipped, mechanically perfect; cost $2,300; will sacrifice $300. Bryant 5392. Rumlis.

COLE 1916, Model 8-60 touring car; has been driven very little; general appearance and mechanical condition are like new. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

COLE 8 TOURING, 1916, $850. Beautiful 7-passenger, like new, equipped with electric starter, lights, victoria top, wire wheels, extra wire wheel, &c. 150 West 55th. Phone Circle 1808.

DODGE BROS. runabout and touring cars, 1916 and 1915 production; all have been gone over in our own repair shop and are in the condition represented. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

ELECTRIC USED CARS.

Mostly rebuilt and equipped with new Exide Hy Capacity Batteries, guaranteed for two years. All repainted. These cars are rare bargains.

Baker Coupe	$750.00
Rauch & Lang Town Car	1,750.00
Baker Double Drive Brougham, latest model	575.00
Detroit Coupe	575.00

Telephone for demonstration.

BAKER R & L NEW YORK CORPORATION, 17 Central Park West. Phone 2830 Columbus.

THE ELECTRIC GARAGE, at 62d St., facing Central Park West, assumes all cars of your car, storing, oiling, charging, washing, and polishing—ALL FOR $40 PER MONTH.

For $1.50 weekly your Electric will be left at your door and called for daily.

FIAT limousine car, with extra touring body; both luxuriously upholstered, with fittings; splendid condition; all accessories; used privately only; $900 cash; a great bargain; must be seen to be appreciated; on view at 422 East 51st St. Call or telephone 2762 Lenox, for appointment.

MERCER ROADSTER.

Very smart; electric lights, starter, new khaki top; just overhauled; newly painted; shoes practically new; very fast. Can be seen at Willer's Garage, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

MITCHELL, 1916, TOURING, $625.

Beautiful 7-passenger; used very little; condition guaranteed; electric self-starter, lights. Mr. Fulton's car, 150 West 55th St.

OVERLAND USED CARS,

'16 Packard 1-35 Twin Six Touring.
'16 Willys Knight Touring.
'15 Packard 3-38 Phaeton.
'16 Willys Knight Limousine.
'16 Overland 7 pass. Touring.
'15 Stearns Knight Touring.
'16 Overland Roadster.
'15 Paige 7 pass. Touring.
'16 Overland 5 pass. Touring.
'16 Dodge Roadster.
'15 Reo Roadster.

We guarantee Willys Knight and Overland Cars.

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC., USED CAR DEPT., Broadway at 50th St. Phone, Circle 1300.

PACKARD twin 6 seven-passenger touring, late 1916, practically brand new, mechanically perfect; every possible equipment; many extras; no reasonable offer refused; time payments and trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1916 twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Herman Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1915 2-38 touring limousine, also 4-48 7-passenger touring; both have self-starters. 587 Park Av.

PEERLESS, 1916, 8-cyl. chummy roadster; run 3,710 miles; price $1,200. Phone 2636 Plaza. Gilbert.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916, $775.

Light 5-passenger, 4-cylinder automobile, in A1 condition. 150 West 55th.

THE CALL OF WAR demands men trained to repair and drive automobiles. Are YOU? Send for booklet and pass for free lesson. BEDFORD BRANCH, Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1120 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

USED CARS THAT ARE GUARANTEED.

PEERLESS 1916, 8-CYLINDER, GUARANTEED ONE YEAR.
CADILLAC 1914, SUMMER AND WINTER TOP, FULLY COMPLETE, $550.
PACKARD 1914, "48," 6-CYLINDER, SEVEN PASSENGER; PERFECT, $1,000.
STUDEBAKER 1917, TOURING, LIKE NEW, $650.
MERCER 1913, 4-PASSENGER, FULLY EQUIPPED; VERY FAST; $800.
PEERLESS 1915, LITTLE 6 ROADSTER; PERFECT; $750.
OVERLAND 1916, 7-PASSENGER, 6-CYLINDER.
COLE 1913, 5-PASSENGER TOURING, COMPLETE, $200.
HUDSON 1913, "54" 6-CYLINDER ROADSTER; IN BEAUTIFUL CONDITION; FULLY EQUIPPED; VERY LITTLE USED; $450. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.

PEERLESS.
1,896 BROADWAY. 8763 COLUMBUS.

WINTON-SIX, 1913, fully equipped, electric lights and self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway and 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

LIMOUSINE, fashionable private landaulet; special rates, hour or trip. Robinson, 1043 Audubon.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour day, week, trip; superior service; reasonable rates. C. V. Yeamans, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

S. G. V. landaulets; moderate rates. Kline, 425 West 54th. Col. 398.

Automobiles Wanted.

CAN USE several five and seven ton motor trucks night and early morning work; answer by letter only. D 38 Times.

SAUER.—Wanted, six-ton Sauer truck; must be in good running order and cheap for cash. D 37 Times.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS. Gursey and New Departure Service Sta. THE WILLIAM COMPANY, 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S.A. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 West 50th St. Dependable Practical Instruction; Day, Aft., Eve. Ladies' Class. Booklet.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

8TH ST., 14 EAST.—Sublet May-September, large studio; bath, kitchen; large bedroom; garden; new building; $80 monthly. Fleming.

17TH ST., 144 EAST.—To rent, furnished, four rooms and bath; with telephone; $12 a week; references exchanged. Call by appointment. Stuyvesant 2841.

62D, 27 EAST.—Expensively furnished, sunny, outside, six rooms and two baths; three months or longer, $250 monthly; ninth floor front.

MADISON AV., 691. — Furnished bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath; cool and airy; beautifully situated, corner 62d St.; $45 monthly. See Superintendent.

Washington Square section; attractively furnished 6-room apartment. FALCO, 505 5th Av.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH AV, 210.—5-room apt., handsomely furnished, for 4 or 5 months; references required. Uhridge.

56TH, WEST, (2 Doors from 5th Av.)—Two large rooms, bath, kitchen, completely furnished, with service, until Oct. 1. Telephone 1928 Circle.

70TH, 236 WEST.—Sublet, handsomely furnished apartment of 8 rooms, bath and large foyer; new building; $100 per month. See superintendent.

83D ST., 1 WEST, (corner Central Park West.) — Six-room furnished apartment; piano, Victrola, linen, silver, &c.; $150 per month until Oct. 1. Apartment 3 west.

85TH, 101 WEST.—Attractively furnished 8-room, sunny apartment; piano, linen. Gunther.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Beautiful floors, 2-4 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service.

56TH, 206 WEST.—7 sunny outside rooms, artistically furnished; elevator; cars convenient. Garrett.

97TH, WEST.—High-class 2 rooms, kitchenette, $80. Phone Riverside 8098. Particulars, 745 West End Av., near 97th.

115TH, 905 WEST. — Six-room apartment, handsomely furnished; possession immediately. Apartment 42.

116TH, 210 WEST. THE CECIL. One, two rooms, private baths; low rates

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

1ST CORNER CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, AND 110TH ST. ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS. THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA. HOTEL CONVENIENCES, APARTMENT RATES, THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS; $33, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 613 Academy.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Four-room, elegantly furnished apartment, with piano. See Superintendent.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; outside 6 rooms, bath; $65 month. Rose.

CORNER APARTMENT. — New building, very attractive, East Eighties; two bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, bath; $200 month. Gaines, Van Nostrand & Morrison, Inc., 25 East 26th St., N. Y. City.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

HILDONA COURT, TEL. BRYANT 6255, 341 WEST 45TH ST.; JUST OFF B'DWAY. New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3, rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 monthly up.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 401 5th Av.

LUXURIOUS FURNISHED APARTMENT, 9 rooms, on West End Av., in the Eighties, from June 1 to Oct. 1; 3 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; all outside rooms; only adults of unquestionable references considered; rent $500 per month. Address Luxury, M 34 Times.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 20.—Until Sept. 15, beautiful 6-room apartment, overlooking park. Solomon. Phone 214 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Attractive five-room apartment; Summer price; near Columbia. Clarke.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th St. Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.

Newly furnished suites now available. 2 rooms and bath $15 weekly, $60 monthly up. 3 rooms, kitchen and bath $27.50 weekly, $110 monthly.

4 rooms, kitchen and bath $30 weekly, $120 monthly.

New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. Phone Riverside 6100.

THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Six airy, light rooms, furnished apartment; rent reasonable; sublet from May to October. Apt. 1.

WEST END AV., 801.—Couple will let luxuriously furnished 6-room, 2-bath, modern apartment, near Riverside Drive, 99th, June to October; all light rooms; private telephone. Apt. 8-E.

WEST END AV., 862.—A handsomely furnished, 4-room apartment, maid service; $100 per month; also one or two rooms; select neighborhood.

WEST END AV., 780, (Cor. 98th St.)—Seven rooms, 3 baths, Apt. 2A.

WEST END, (Nimetlo.—Six rooms, 3 baths, furnished, $150 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished—East Side.

TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $40; new building, electricity, maid service, 469 4th Av., near 32d St., central location; good neighborhood. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 10 East 33d St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH ST., 12 WEST.—Beautiful 5 room and 2 bath apartment. Apply on premises or Carsein & Linnehin, Inc., 225 4th Av.

15TH, 204 WEST.—Attractive 6-room apartment, with every modern convenience, rent very reasonable. Phone Cortlandt 7626, or see Tappa, 206½ West 13th St.

70TH ST., WEST.—Unfurnished parlor and basement floor, extension, private hallway; owner's house; suitable two, with maid; quiet tastes; no smoking; $90. M 124 Times.

116TH, 430 WEST.—Sublet, 8 very large, light rooms, 3 baths; finest neighborhood; big concession. Walsh, 6th floor, centre.

138TH ST., 501 WEST.—Unfurnished top floor, 7 rooms and bath; all outside rooms, finest view in city; rent $55. Inquire Mr. Bennett.

180TH ST., 704 WEST.—5 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; $35-$40.

CLAREMONT AV., 21, (near 116th.)—Furnished or unfurnished, eight sunny rooms, two baths, six months, longer; subway. Apartment 102.

FOUR-ROOM apartment to sublet; rent, $36, with concession, owing to lessee leaving town. Call Monday, all day, 9 Pinehurst Av., cor. 178th; two blocks west of Broadway. H. W. Kahn.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY at 116 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 3 baths; $100 to $2,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

WEST 161ST ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE. —Several new high-class elevator apartments, 6 rooms; $60 to $80. Inquire 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4657 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

207TH, (corner Benson Av., Bensonhurst.)—Apartment extraordinary, two-family house; nine modern, light, large rooms, two baths; pantry; fine location, accessible; heat; rent, $60.

Westchester.

Something new; bungalow apartments, five rooms; open porches; best residential section; convenient subway; $33-$35-$45-$47. Van Ness Bros., 506 So. Broadway, Yonkers.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

318T, 114 EAST.—Large, small, attractively, newly furnished; telephone; electricity; private bath.

43D, 16 EAST.—Large, comfortable room, hot and cold water; gentlemen only; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single rooms; references.

50TH, 143 EAST.—Attractive, neatly furnished, front library, bedroom adjoining, main floor; private entrance; near "L" and subway; suitable gentlemen. M 49 Times.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors' room and bath; residence of art collector; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive furnished, unfurnished rooms; music allowed.

West Side.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; gentlemen; permanent.

52D, 21 WEST.—Room with private bath; gentleman only; references.

53D ST., 60 WEST.—Handsome bachelor quarters; electricity, private bath, telephone; exclusive neighborhood.

57TH, 100 WEST.—Outside room for refined gentleman who will appreciate home. Gassee.

69TH, 30 WEST.—One, two ladies; bath, telephone; convenient, reasonable; one flight.

69TH, 118 WEST, ("West Hall.")—Nicely furnished rooms, with baths, for one or two gentlemen or business couples; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Single rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; reasonable; gentlemen; telephone.

70TH, 188 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large rooms; private house; all conveniences.

71ST ST., 261 WEST.—Large, outside room, one flight; running water; beautifully furnished; reference.

71ST, 135 WEST. — ATTRACTIVE ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR EXTENSION, BATH AND KITCHENETTE; ELECTRICITY.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Homelike, pleasant, clean room; running water, tel.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, shower, elevator; $8. Col. 3588. De Bernya.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large rooms to rent; newly furnished; exclusive neighborhood; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor; private bath; electricity; also single, double rooms.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms, with private baths; also medium on bath floor; electricity; $4 to $11.

76TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor with bedroom, electricity, telephone; other rooms; $3-$10.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large front room, with dressing room.

76TH, 231 WEST.—Single rooms; closets; baths, same floor; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Most excellent; student; latest conveniences; splendid bath; references; $4.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Double room, private bath, newly decorated, all conveniences; kitchenette.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Double and small sunny rooms; newly decorated; all conveniences; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every comfort and convenience; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Front basement, suitable two; bath, lavatory, continuous hot water, electricity.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms; electricity; steam heat; continuous hot water; $6.50 to $11.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive rooms; also suites; electricity; $8-$8.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Second floor front room, single room, reasonable; all conveniences; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

82D, 29 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parquet floor; all conveniences; board optional.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Attractive, outside rooms; running water, electricity; elevator.

86TH, (near Broadway.) — Unique bachelor quarters; large, sunny, connecting front rooms; suitable two, four. Schuyler 8583.

86TH, (near Broadway.)—Front suite; large living room, with one or two bedrooms; high-class apartment. Schuyler 8583.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive room; running water; electricity; southern exposure.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, large and medium rooms, with bath; exclusive.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apartment 65.)—Light room; private family; breakfast, dinner; gentlemen.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; two windows; every convenience; suitable for two.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; all conveniences; references.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Comfortable, pleasant outside room, suitable couple; references. Apt. 2 north.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor; private bath; hall room; modern improvements.

96TH, 52 WEST.—Private house; attractively furnished rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Cheerful rooms; running water; conveniences; phone; elevator; refined; quiet. Emerson.

114TH, 611 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Comfortable single room, adjoining washroom; gentleman; private family.

118TH, 405 WEST. — Pleasant, comfortable room; modern; all conveniences; $4. Apt. 24.

121ST, 527 WEST.—New and attractively furnished rooms, single, $4-$5-$6, and double, $7-$8; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Finch.

140TH ST., (372 Convent Av.)—Attractive front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; private entrance; subway, "L"; $4.50; references exchanged.

151ST & B'WAY, (3,657.)—Elegantly furnished large front room; all conveniences; homelike comforts; private family; suitable one or two gentlemen only. Apt. 4A.

BROADWAY, 2,728.—Two nice, sunny, connecting rooms; conveniences; telephone; breakfast optional. Borgen.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Cor. 86th.)—Magnificent private apartment, 11th floor; bachelor; breakfast; exclusive. 5300 Schuyler. Railing.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Beautiful parlor overlooking Hudson; also bedroom; references. Noble.

WEST END AV., 604.—Exceptional, high-class, well-furnished, large rooms; twin beds; running water; small rooms.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

A YOUNG LADY desires room and bath with private family; also breakfast and dinner; location West 75th to 100th St.; give full particulars. M. S., 198 Times Downtown.

Young man wishes furnished room, Stuyvesant Sq. section. P 3 Times.

Unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive music allowed.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 156 EAST.

Large, comfortable room; wholesome meals.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large sunny front room; also small room; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213.

Rooms with and without bath; excellent table; references.

West Side.

57TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; private bath; electricity, telephone.

55D, 64 WEST.—Large room with board; private bath; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—A large room with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 251 WEST.—Large room, private bath, telephone, electricity; excellent table; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private bath; excellent table, parlor dining; electricity.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath, suitable couple or gentleman; small room.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Double front room; third floor; all conveniences; large closets.

72D, 120 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; price reasonable; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms, bath, electricity, private phones; hotel accommodations.

76TH, 289 WEST.—Front room, bath; single room; fine location; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Medium-size room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST. — Select accommodations; elegant suite in rose and blue; bath; other rooms; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable, second floor; other rooms; private bath; special terms.

93D, 265 WEST.—High-class accommodations; real home in private house; all modern conveniences; suitable couple, two gentlemen.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; park; bell; excellent cuisine; table guests.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Exceptional boarding for bachelors; 32 splendidly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; open all year; Summer season at Edgemere, L. I. Smith.

94TH, 16 WEST. — Attractive room, with board; electricity; convenient "L"; telephone; reference.

96TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate; references.

103D ST., 2 WEST.—Beautiful front room, excellent board; $8. 6070 Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST. (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.) — LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS, BATH, ELECTRICITY, BOUNTIFUL TABLE, CONGENIALITY; MODERATE TERMS.

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Sunday, April 15th and May 13th

via the Royal Blue Line
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Reading and
Baltimore and Ohio

THIS EXCURSION ALLOWS about nine hours in Washington or eleven hours in Baltimore. Washington is now the centre of world wide interest.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M., Liberty St., 12:01 Midnight Saturday night. Tickets on sale at Liberty St., 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 172, 244, 1278, 1440 Broadway, New York; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

28 ON THE AZTEC PERISHED.

State Department Receives Reports of Three Torpedoings.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Ambassador Sharp, at Paris, notified the State Department today that twenty-eight lives were lost in the torpedoing of the American steamship Aztec, including Boatswain's Mate Eopolucci of the United States naval guard. All of the other twelve members of the guard were among the nineteen survivors.

One American, James Collier, was among the five men killed in the sinking of the British steamer Crispin. Consul Washington at Liverpool informed the State Department of Collier's death and said an American survivor of the crew named Preston had sailed for New York.

How the British armed merchantman Queen Louise, bound from Philadelphia for Dunkirk with railway supplies, was torpedoed without warning March 31 off the French coast and managed to put into port at Havre without casualties was described in a message received at the State Department from oCnsul Osborne at Havre. There were several Americans in the crew.

25,000 AT ST. PATRICK'S.

Cardinal Farley, Weak From Illness, Present at 11 o'Clock Mass.

A big American flag strung between the two lofty towers of St. Patrick's Cathedral was the only reminder yesterday to the 25,000 worshipers participating in the Easter services in the great Gothic edifice on Fifth Avenue, that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany. Following the practice of the Catholic Church, the sermons delivered in the Cathedral and the other churches of the archdiocese, were devoted strictly to an exposition of the doctrine of the bodily resurrection of Christ.

Low masses celebrated at the Cathedral every hour beginning at 6 o'clock were attended by throngs. At the pontifical mass at 11 o'clock the celebrant was the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York. Cardinal Farley, although present on his throne, was unable, owing to a recent illness, to officiate as celebrant. This was the first time since Cardinal Farley became Archbishop of New York that he was prevented, except when in Europe, from officiating. The prelate, however, at the end of the mass, bestowed the benediction, although the Papal blessing usually given on Easter was omitted, presumably to relieve the Cardinal from fatigue. As he passed out of the chancel at the recessional it was noticed that His Eminence was strongly supported by his assistants. The effects of his recent illness were apparent to the thousands who knelt for his blessing. He contracted a cold when reviewing the homecoming of the Sixty-ninth Regiment from the Mexican border last month.

In a purely doctrinal sermon the Very Rev. L. F. Kearney, O. P., of Washington, past Provincial of the Dominican Order, insisted that the resurrection of Jesus Christ was a fact as clearly proven and authenticated as any other event in the history of the world.

100 Choctaw Indians Volunteer.

MOBILE, Ala., April 8.—One hundred Choctaw Indians in Baldwin, Escambia and Monroe Counties, Alabama, have volunteered for the army. J. W. Roberts, Postmaster at Raburn, Ala., came here today to arrange for the muster in of the troops.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—At Playhouse Monday, March 19, 1917, black silk and jet bag containing small gold purse, with name and address engraved inside, Miriam G. Hostetter, Pittsburgh, Penn. Liberal reward for return to the Hostetter Co., 230 Pearl St., city. Phone John 2759.

LOST.—Three-stone ring; sapphire, set with twin diamonds, tied in handkerchief, on Cypress Hills elevated, subway, to South Ferry or Staten Island Ferry; liberal reward; no questions asked. H. J. Gray, 35 Van Siclen Av., Brooklyn.

LOST or Stolen—Certificate No. 167, for 12 shares capital stock of the Poole Engineering & Machine Company, standing in the name of Mrs. Mary S. Harris. Notify Chubb & Son, 6 South William St., New York City.

LOST—Saturday, from automobile, between Brookville and Roslyn, Long Island, black bag, containing children's and personal articles. Notify M. Verdi, Syosset, N. Y.; reward.

LOST—Valuable German, bright police dog, answers to name Renz; tan color with tag marked "A. C. James, Fourway Lodge." Return to nearest police station; reward.

LOST—Diamond platinum pendant, earring, between Metropolitan Opera and Knickerbocker Hotel, Thursday, April 5; reward. O 149 Times.

LOST—On Saturday, April 7, old-fashioned coral brooch. Reward if returned to 1 West 95d, Apartment 26, or Phone 4591 Riverside.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, near 45th and Broadway; liberal reward; no questions. F. N. Bayliss, 30 Church St.

LOST.—Pearl and sapphire barpin, Friday afternoon, 46th St. to 54th. Reward if returned Apartment 106, 3,495 Broadway.

$2,500 REWARD for the information or recovery of jewels stolen from 9 East 65th. Edward W. Humphreys, 9 East 65th.

$25 REWARD.—Lady's gray enamel watch on platinum chain. Telephone Schuyler 4875.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Black French bulldog, Saturday noon, from 40 5th Av.; reward return, Mrs. Gerald Murphy, 50 West 11th St.

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Between 35th & 36th Streets—Telephone Greeley 2044

PATRIOTISM RINGS IN EASTER SERMONS

Pastors Note Fact That America Went to War on Anniversary of Christ's Great Sacrifice.

THE FLAG DRAPES PULPITS

Felix Adler Warns Us Against "Crusading to Impose Liberty" on the German People.

Clergymen of every denomination found in the entrance of the United States into the world war a topic for Easter sermons yesterday, and drew a lofty parallel between the redemption of the world through Christ's ordeal and America's decision to join the active fight for world democracy. Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, noted the coincidence that the final step in the war was taken by this country on Good Friday, the anniversary of Christ's great sacrifice for the salvation of the world.

While other denominations were celebrating Easter and their clergymen were preaching an Easter message different from any ever before delivered in their churches, Jews were celebrating the Passover, and their rabbis were delivering similar patriotic messages.

Churches of every denomination were crowded with record throngs at both morning and evening services, and to the usual Easter floral decorations were added many American flags.

Dr. Manning told of the Resurrection of Christ as establishing right and love in the world.

"But none of us," he went on, "has ever known an Easter Day like this one. The Easter message today has a new depth of meaning for us as our country rises to answer the clear call of God, to give itself to a great service, to perform, at whatever cost, a solemn and inexorable duty. It is deeply significant that the final step committing us as a nation to share in this world conflict was taken on Good Friday, the day on which the one great sacrifice was offered for the world.

Democracy Salvation of Germans.

That democracy was the only salvation of the German people was one of the declarations of the Rev. Dr. F. W. Crowder in his morning sermon in St. James's Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

"We must not blame the German people for those black crimes and those diabolical machinations against the world's rights, peace, and safety," he said. "The German people have been misled, duped, and their ambitions perverted, their views distorted, their loyalty exploited and betrayed, their patriotism foully prostituted by as unscrupulous a group of men as ever directed the affairs of a nation. In the name of suffering humanity and the bloodshed of millions, those men and the Government they represent must be swept forever from their place of power."

Kaiser Will Meet Czar's Fate.

Within a few months—"probably within an incredibly short time"—the Kaiser of Germany would meet the same fate as Nicholas Romanoff, and at the hands of his own people, asserted the Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur, President of the Baptist World Alliance, last night in his sermon at the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, in his evening sermon at Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, preached on "War Declared; the Sacrifices Necessary for the Support of Our President and Congress." At one point Dr. Hillis mentioned the name of Colonel Roosevelt. Somebody in the congregation applauded, and in a few seconds the church was filled with applause and cheers.

In churches where war sermons were not preached the clergymen offered up prayers for the success of the American arms. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, was among those who offered war prayers. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was in the congregation. The Rev. Dr Robert Watson; in the Second Presbyterian Church, also prayed at length for the Allies, for the success of this country's effort to co-operate with them, and for a speedy and honorable end to the war.

U. S. in War for Right.

The Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, drew an analogy between the church teaching of the Crucifixion and the Resurrection and the entrance of the United States into the war. The victory of life over death, he said, was comparable to the resurrection of the nation from its apathy in the face of the efforts of force to overcome right.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, preaching last evening in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, used the President's address as a text, and warned Americans not to fall below its ideal in conducting the war.

The meeting house of the Society for Ethical Culture was packed yesterday morning with those who came to hear Dr. Felix Adler talk on "The National Crisis." Dr. Adler expressed disagreement with the pacifists in the present situation, and upheld the country's right to enter the war, but he said that Americans had that right only if they lost none of their horror of war and fought "with a sense of shame that the state of the world was such" that they had to fight. He warned Americans not to "go crusading," saying that if they attempted to impose liberty on the German people they would only succeed in antagonizing the Germans and in fixing the power of autocracy upon themselves. He instanced the case of France after the revolution as showing how a nation that made itself the champion of the liberty of the world lost its own liberty and was prepared for Napoleon.

Dr. Adler spoke at length of the Russian revolution and pointed out that it had come from within and had followed evolution. In this manner alone, he said, could democracy come.

"The movement toward democracy is inevitable," he said. "It is rising in the nations from within. Let it alone, let it alone! Do not interfere with it with your superficial crusading idea."

The Russian revolution, said the preacher, was not confined to Russia. He continued:

"It is not a Russian revolution, but the beginning of a great convulsion that will shake the whole world. It will be felt in the democratic countries themselves. It will destroy the House of Lords. It will mean real home rule for Ireland. It will change the condition of India. We shall see the establishment of real social justice, all of it."

Coming to his justification of the entry of the United States into the war, Dr. Adler said:

"A nation must defend the rights of humanity ,and among these rights that to life is the first. We should use the appeal to reason when we can, but when the knife is at our throat, when the ocean stiletto lurks in the depths, we cannot use the appeal to reason. We must protect the lives of human begins. Also we owe a duty to the wrong-doer to restrain him from wrong-doing, for his own sake."

POSE WAR CARTOONS FOR YOUNG PATRIOTS

Mrs. Whitney Arranges Groups of Society Leaders at the Hippodrome Benefit.

BIG PLAYHOUSE THRONGED

$10,000 Obtained at Gathering Addressed by Gen. Wood, Sir Herbert Tree and Collector Malone.

The Hippodrome housed another patriotic demonstration last night, when the Junior Patriots of America gave the second of two entertainments arranged to raise funds for their organization. The receipts for the fund were estimated at $10,000.

There were speeches by Sir Herbert Tree, Irvin Cobb, Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood. Sir Herbert said that he was not surprised at the turn events had taken, as he had spoken to countless audiences on his tours in this country and had not found one that did not cheer his pro-Ally sentiments.

"Your President in his noble message has said, 'The right is more precious than peace,'" he declared. "That is a message that will ring through the ages. It is an utterance which the self-seeking politician would call a blunder. When in January last Mr. Wilson sent his peace note it was declared on many hands to be a blunder. I ventured then to say that three such blunders make a genius. It is through the great blunder of sacrifice that men and nations are redeemed; sacrifice is their great victory."

Mr. Cobb recounted some of the memories of the early days of the war when he witnessed the descent of the German horde upon Belgium. Mr. Malone spoke a word for loyal German-Americans, and Maj. Gen. Wood delivered a brief address on preparedness. He urged that this was no time for talk of peace, but a time when each should do his or her bit.

The speechmaking, however, was only incidental to the main part of the program. This consisted of a series of living pictures, most of them having for their subjects cartoons by Raemaekers. They were posed by men and women prominent in society or on the stage on a raised platform set in the middle of the huge stage. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney grouped the figures, and Mrs. O'Kane Conwell designed the settings and costumes.

Vocal and instrumental music, patriotic or international in theme, made up the rest of the program. Louise Edvina sang recruiting songs of England, Frances Alda, in Russian costume sang to the accompaniment of the balalaika orchestra, and a new song, entitled "If Lincoln Were Alive Today," was given by Ramon Llaz.

MAID ADMITS POISON PLOT.

Gave Roach Powder to Employer's Family to Discredit the Milk Man.

Bertha Krulesh, 25 years old, 408 East Seventy-fifth Street, recently maid in the home of Professor and Mrs. Carl W. Kinkeldey of 1,041 Faile Street, the Bronx, admitted before Magistrate Wylie in Morrisania Court yesterday that she had put roach powder in the family milk, hoping to bring about the discharge of the milkman employed by the Borden Company, with whom she had been in love and who, she said, had treated her unkindly.

Kinkeldey is a Professor of Languages at City College, and his wife, who is a sister of ex-Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney, is Principal of Public School 124, Manhattan.

The maid was discharged on March 31 on the advice of Dr. O. J. Scheina, after Mrs. Kinkeldey had been suffering for several weeks with stomach trouble. Dr. Scheina diagnosed her illness as phosphorous poisoning.

A bottle of the milk was sent to the Police Department Laboratory for analysis, and detectives induced Bertha to confess that she had left bottles of poisoned milk at the Kinkeldey home to appear as if they had been delivered by the milkman. She was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

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165 BROADWAY
10,000 square feet above the 15th floor.
Immediate possession possible.
Inquire
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Fore!

The golfing season is here. Many nearby links are now open to play. Old clubs are being repaired, tightened and rewound, and new clubs are being selected. Which golf ball is best is being carefully discussed. The club handicapper is greeted with an affectionate smile. And yet of all the accessories that add to the joy of the game

Golf Togs Come First.

Golf togs must fit—they must wear—they must have golf character and individuality. To be just right they must be made for the man who swings the club. Proper golf togs must look well on the way to the links and home again, and must be fit for play on the links if desired.

Hand made Irish Tweeds make golf suits of character—Tweeds that are made from wool of Irish sheep—spun by the Irish lass and woven by hand on the home made loom.

They are as soft as a kitten's fur—yet as durable as sack cloth.

And the colors—the grays and browns are flecked with spots of brightness—just a dab here and there of red or blue, of green or yellow—the character of the workman woven into the fabric—and strikingly attractive.

Golf Togs, Outing and Lounge Suits and Top Coats Made to Measure $30
Knickers $8

We are showing thirty patterns—some startling—some sombre—a suitable choice for every golfer whether he starts at scratch or at 30.

Because these materials are so rare—so alluring—so serviceable—we are suggesting them for Lounge Suits, Sport Suits and Top Coats as well as Golf Suits.

Samples and Style Suggestions mailed upon request.

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
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P. S.—*That most matches are won on the putting green proves it is attention to details that counts.*—Arnheim Axioms

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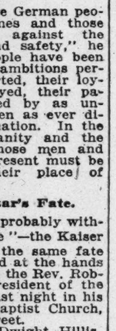

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Clip the coupon from our advertisement in yesterday's (Sunday's) newspapers, take it to your grocer and get a 6 oz. Trial Package of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips absolutely free. The Soap Chips remove every particle of grime, dirt and stains and leave your clothes snowy white and sweet smelling. *It's the Borax in these Chips that helps the soap do its best work.*

20 MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS

can be safely used for washing the most delicate fabrics because they do not contain any harmful ingredients—just pure Borax and pure soap in the tested proportion of one to three parts. Will not injure the hands. An 8 oz. package of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips is equal to 20c worth of ordinary laundry soap.

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Absolutely the best Borax for kitchen, laundry and bathroom. Always look for the picture of the famous 20 Mules on every package of both these products.

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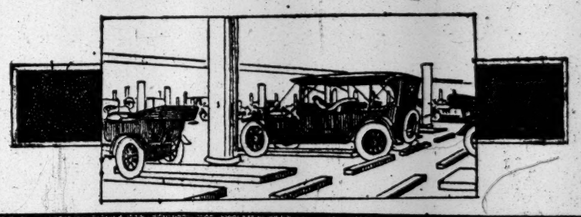

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In a private garage a car stays where you put it.

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And someone else who isn't so careful a driver as you won't accidentally scrape your fenders or dent your body.

Of many methods we selected this guide and bumper system to make this garage even safer than a private garage.

It really gives the safety of a private room.

Hudson Motor Car Co.
HARRY S. HOUPT, Pres.

Each owner is assigned a specific space to be occupied by his car only, and each space is provided with a concrete guide, located under the car and between the wheels so that machines can only enter their space when lined up correctly. A bumper at the back of each space blocks the rear wheels. This is as safe as a private room for each car.

A garage like this was never built before. Safety spacing is a single innovation. Here are others that every auto owner may enjoy at a cost no higher than the average charge for garage service:

Capacity 600 cars. Four storage floors. Fireproof construction. Protected by automatic sprinklers. Ramps to and from all floors. No elevators, no delays. Each owner has numbered space occupied by his car only. Guides and bumpers make each space as safe as a private room. Cars washed in new way without moving and pushing about. All interiors vacuum cleaned. Time clock record kept on all cars. Superintendent in personal charge day and night. Complete staff on duty 24 hours. Centrally located. Easily reached. Free bus service to subway. Large lockers for owners. Chauffeurs' club, dining, reading, billiard rooms and barber. Electric call system throughout.

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